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SUPREME COURT DECIDES BEEF CASE

GROSSCUP INJUNCTION IS SO MODIFIED THAT STRENUOUS PROSECUTORS MAY NOT "RUN AMUCK"—PACKERS ENJOINED FROM CERTAIN ACTS ONLY

The United States Supreme Court handed down its decision in the appeal of the packers against the Grosscup injunction on Monday. The decision of the lower court was sustained and the injunction therefore made perpetual.

But the Supreme Court modified the injunctive order. Certain points which heretofore have been legally vague were elucidated, and the whole restraining order was
crystallized into an injunction against certain specific acts. In the words of the court
itself: "We are bound by the first principle
of justice not to sanction a decree so vague
as to put the whole conduct of the defendants' business at the point of a summons for
contempt. We cannot issue a general injunction against all possible breaches of the law."

The decision covered the original bill brought against the packers, as well as the injunctive order of Judge Grosscup in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago. Stripped of legal verbiage, it restrains the packers as follows:

What They Must Not Do.

They must not instruct their live stock purchasing agents to refrain from bidding against each other.

They must not combine to raise prices of live stock to induce shipments.

They must not combine to raise, lower, or make uniform prices of meat.

They must not agree to curtail the supply of meat shipped to agents or markets, except where it is necessary to do so to prevent an over-accumulation of perishable meat.

They must not make credit rules which will restrict trade, but may do so to protect themselves from dishonest or irresponsible dealers.

They must not make agreement for uniform cartage charges, if such agreement restricts competition, but they are not forbidden to make such agreement if it does not affect competition.

They must not make agreements with railroads for rebates, but may charge for the use of their own cars.

Thus, in a word, it will be seen the en-

joined packers have been prohibited from doing those things which, in the natural course of competition, they do not do, and have been permitted to do those things which they have always done, and which are needful in the conduct of any traffic in perishable commo-

A Whole Lot of Smoke.

There has been a great flare-up in the daily press during the week over this decision. To read most of the articles published about it, the casual reader would think that a nefarious criminal combination had been run to cover. As a matter of fact, the decision simply says that there is a law of the land which restrains all parties from making combinations or agreements which will restrain trade or create monopolies; that if some packers do the certain specific acts enumerated they will be guilty of violating this law. That is the exact meaning and nothing more, both of the original injunction and the decision of the Supreme Court.

If some big packers do any of the things specified they will be amenable to the law at once, through prosecution in the usual way, and involving, charges, proof, testimony, verdicts, etc.

As to facts, it will be found that the enjoined packers do not instruct their purchasing agents not to compete against each other in the purchase of live stock. The companies enjoined have thousands of packers against whom they have to compete, both in the purchase of live stock and the sale of meat.

They do not conspire to raise prices to induce shipments; such a scheme would be idiotic, for most of the shipments are made through commission agents who would quickly discover such a device and inform shippers. If prices fluctuate, it is because of the natural movement of live stock in greater or less numbers, as is usual in the quantities of all commodities.

The big packers cannot control the prices of meat, even if they so desire, because they are in constant competition with the thousands of smaller packers who, in the aggregate, control 65 per cent. of the dressed meat business, though the big packers may control the greater part of the interstate meat trade.

They have contended for the right to regulate the quantities of meat shipped to any particular market, because their's is a perishable product, and the Grosscup decision, affirmed in this particular, gives them the right to do so.

The enjoined packers have also contended that it was their right to make such agreements as would protect their credits, and this is granted by the court. Their existing agreement is not in restraint of trade, because any dealer can buy of the smaller packers on the usual terms if he is worthy of credit, even if the enjoined packers refuse to do business with him.

Packers do not make cartage charges which interfere with competition. Their prices are made for delivery at their coolers. If a dealer wants to do his own carting, it is his privilege; if he wants the packers to make delivery, a small charge is made for the service. This is another matter of business economy for which the packers have contended, and which they have had further legalized by the decision.

The enjoined packers do not ask for or receive rebates from the railroads. Their products are perishable, require more expert handling than could be given them by any railroad. Therefore they build, equip, maintain and supply their own refrigerator cars. The railroads are saved all of these expensive items, and the packers make a nominal charge to the railroads for the use of these cars. The court says that to do so is legitimate business.

That is the sum total of this injunction and decision, which is declared by the irrational to be a death-blow to the business of the big packers.

The Original Injunction.

The original decision, rendered by Judge Grosscup, at Chicago, in 1903, is as follows:

And now, upon the motion of the said attorney, the court doth order that the pre-

liminary injunction heretofore awarded in this cause, to restrain the said defendants, and each of them, their respective agents and attorneys, and all other persons acting in their behalf, or in behalf of either of them, or claiming so to act, from entering into, taking part in, or performing any contract, combination, or conspiracy the purpose or effect of which will be, as to trade and commerce in fresh meats between the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, a restraint of trade in violation of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1890, entitled, "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," either by directing or requiring their respective agents to refrain bidding against each other in the purchase of live stock; or collusively and by agreement to refrain from bidding against each other at the sales of live stock; or by combination, conspiracy, or contract raising or lowering prices or fixing uniform prices at which the said meats will be sold, either directly or through their respective agents; or by curtailing the quantity of such meats shipped to such markets and agents; or by establishing and maintaining rules for the giving of credit to dealers in such meats, the effect of which rules will be to restrict competition; or by imposing uniform charges for cartage and delivery of such meats to deal-ers and consumers, the effect of which will be to restrict competition; or by any other method or device the purpose and effect of which is to restrain commerce as aforesaid; and also from violating the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1890, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," by combining or conspiring together, olies," by combining or conspiring together, or with each other or others, to monopolize or attempt to monopolize any part of the trade and commerce in fresh meats among the several States and Territories and the

District of Columbia by demanding, obtaining, or, with or without the connivance of the officers or agents thereof, or of any of them, receiving from railroad companies or other common carriers transporting such fresh carriers transporting such meats in such trade and commerce, either directly or by means of rebates, or by any other device, transportation of or for such meats, from the points of the preparation and production of the same from live stock or elsewhere, to the markets for the sale of the same to dealers and consumers in other States and Territories than those wherein the same are so prepared, or the District of Co-lumbia, at less than the regular prices which may be established or in force on their several lines of transportation, under the provisions in that behalf of the laws of the said United States for the regulation of com-merce, be and the same is hereby made per-

But nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the said defendants from agreeing upon charges for cartage and delivery, and other incidents connected with local sales such charges are not calculated to have any effect upon competition in the sales and delivery of meats; nor from establishing and maintaining rules for the giving of credit to dealers, where such rules in good faith are calculated solely to protect the defendants against dishonest or irresponsible dealers; nor from curtailing the quantity of meats shipped to a given market where the purpose of such arrangement in good faith is to prevent the over accumulation of meats as perishing articles in such markets.

Nor shall anything herein contained be con-strued to restrain or interfere with the action of any single company or firm, by its or their officers or agents (whether such officers or agents are themselves personally made par-ties defendant hereto or not) acting with respect to its or their own corporate or firm

business, property or affairs.

at which they will sell to dealers throughout the States. This is effected by secret periodical meetings, where are fixed prices to be enforced until changed at a subsequent meeting. The prices are maintained directly and by collusively restricting the meat ship-ped by the defendants, whenever conducive ped by the defendants, whenever conducive to the result, by imposing penalties for deviations, by establishing a uniform rule for the giving of credit to dealers, etc., and by notifying one another of the delinquencies of such dealers and keeping a black list of delinquents and refusing to sell meats to them. Ninth—The defendants also combine to make uniform charges for cartage for the delivery of meats sold to dealers and consumers in the markets throughout the States, &c., shipped to them by the defendants

States, &c., shipped to them by the defend-ants through the defendants' agents at the markets, when no charges would have been made but for the combination.

Tenth-Intending to monopolize the said commerce and to prevent competition therein, the defendants have all and each engaged in and will continue arrangements with the railroads whereby the defendants received, by means of rebates and other devices, rates less than the lawful rates for transportation, and were argularized to an expensively to are transportation, and were exclusively to en-joy and share this unlawful advantage, to the exclusion of competition and the public. By force of the consequent inability of competitors to engage or continue in such com-merce, the defendants are attempting to monopolize, have monopolized and will monopolize the commerce in live stock and fresh meats among the States and Terri-tories, and with foreign countries.

Eleventh—The defendants are and have been in conspiracy with each other, with the railroad companies and others unknown, to obtain monopoly of the supply and distribution of fresh meats throughout the United States, &c. And to that end defendant ar-States, &c. And to that end defendant artificially restrain the commerce and put arbitrary regulations in force affecting the same from the shipment of the live stock from the plains to the final distribution of the meats to the consumers.

The Bill Summed Up.

To sum up the bill more shortly, it charges a combination of a dominant proportion of the dealers in fresh meat throughout the United States not to bid against each other in the livestock markets of the different States, to bid up prices for a few days in order to induce the cattle men to send their stock to the stock yards, to fix prices at which they will sell, and to that end to re-

DECISION OF THE

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the case was handed down at the opening of court on Monday, three weeks after the conclusion of the argument. No other decision in a case of equal prominence has ever been prepared in such a brief time. The opinion was written and read by Justice Holmes of Massachusetts, and concurred in by the whole court. Justice Holmes read a synopsis of the decision, and the complete text was reserved for amplification and correction, to be given out later.

Following is the decision:

This is an appeal from the decree of the Circuit Court, on demurrer, granting an injunction against the appellants' commission of alleged violations of the act of July 2, 1890, c. 047 (26 stat., 209). To protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.

and monopolies.

It will be necessary to consider both the bill and the decree. The bill is brought against a number of corporations, firms and individuals of different States, and makes the following allegations:

(appellants) First-The defendants First—The derendants (appenants) are engaged in the business of buying live stock at the stock yards in Chicago, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, East St. Louis and St. Paul, and slaughtering such live stock at their respective plants in the place named, in different States, and converting the live stock into fresh meat for human con-

Second—The defendants are also consumers in the business of selling such fresh meats at the several places where they are so prepared, ond-The defendants are also engaged and Territories of the said United States other than those wherein the said meats are so prepared and sold as aforesaid, and in the District of Columbia and in foreign countries, and shipping the same meats, when so sold

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from the said places of their preparation, over the several lines of transportation of the several railroad companies, serving the same as common carriers, to such dealers and consumers, pursuant to such sales.

Third—The defendants are also engaged in

the business of shipping such fresh meats to their respective agents at the principal mar-kets in other States, &c., for sale by those agents in those markets to dealers and con-

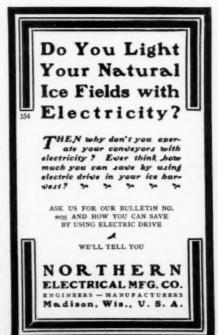
Fourth—The defendants together control about six-tenths of the whole trade and commerce in fresh meats among the States, Territories and District of Columbia, and

Fifth—But for the acts charged would be in free competition with one another.

Sixth—In order to restrain competition among themselves as to the purchase of live stock, defendants have engaged in and intend to continue a combination for requiring tend to continue a combination for requiring, and do and will require, their respective pur-chasing agents at the stock yards mentioned, where defendants buy their live stock (the same being stock produced and owned prinsame being stock produced and owned principally in other States and shipped to the yards for sale) to refrain from bidding against each other except perfunctorily and without good faith, and by this means compelling the owners of such stock to sell at less prices than they would receive if the bidding really was competitive.

Seventh—For the same purposes the de-fendants combine to bid up through their agents the prices of live stock for a few days at a time, so that the market reports will show prices much higher than the state of the trade will warrant, thereby inducing stock owners in other States to make large shipments to the stock yards, to their dis-

advantage. Eighth-For the same purpose and to monopolize the commerce protected by the statute the defendants combine to arbitrarily, from time to time, raise, lower and fix prices, and to maintain uniform prices



HOW THE DECISION WAS RECEIVED

strict shipments of meat when necessary, to establish a uniform rule of credit to dealers and to keep a black list, to make uniform and improper charges for cartage, and finally to get less than lawful rates from the railroads to the exclusion of competitors. It is true that the last charge is not clearly stated to be a part of the combination. But as it is alleged that the defendants have each and all made arrangements with the railroads, that they were exclusively to enjoy the unlawful advantage, and that their intent in what they did was to monopolize the commerce and to prevent competition, and in view of the general allegation to which we shall refer, we think that we have stated correctly the purport of the bill. It will be noticed further that the intent to monopolize is alleged for the first time in the eighth section of the bill as to raising, lowering and fixing prices. In the earlier sections, the intent alleged is to restrain competition among themselves. But after all the specific charges there is a general allegations that the defendants are convincing with any another the will add of the contract the section of the sec spiring with one another, the railroads and others, to monopolize the supply and distribution of fresh meat throughout the United States, etc., as has been stated above, seems to us that this general allegation of intent colors and applies to all the specific charges of the bill. Whatever may be thought concerning the proper construction of the statute, a bill in equity is not to be read and construed as an indictment would have been

veys to a dispassionate reader by a fairly exact use of English speech. Thus read this bill seems to us intended to allege succes-sive elements of a single connected scheme. We read the demurrer with the same liber-ity. Therefore we take it as applying to ality. ality. Therefore we take it as applying to the bill generally for multifariousness and want of equity, and also to each section of it which makes a charge and to the discovery. The demurrer to the discovery will not need discussion in the view which we take concern-

read and construed a hundred years ago, but it is to be taken to mean what it fairly con-

The general objection is urged that the bill does not set forth sufficient definite or specific facts. This objection is serious, but it seems to us inherent in the nature of the case. The scheme alleged is so vast that it pre-

sents a new problem in pleading. If, as we must assume, the scheme is entertained, it is, of course, contrary to the very words of the statute. Its size makes the violation of the law more conspicuous, and yet the same thing makes it impossible to fasten the principal fact to a certain time and place. The elements, too, are so numerous and shifting, even the constituent parts alleged are and from their nature must be so extensive in time and space that something of the same impossibility applies to them. The law has been upheld, and therefore we are bound to enforce it, notwithstanding these difficulties.

Cannot Issue Sweeping Order.

On the other hand, we equally are bound by the first principles of justice not to sanction a decree so vague as to put the whole conduct of the defendant's business at the peril of a summons for contempt. We canperil of a summons for contempt. We can-not issue a general injunction against all possible breaches of the law. We must steer between these opposite difficulties as best we

can.

The scheme as a whole seems to us to be within reach of the law. The constituent elements, as we have stated them, are enough to give to the scheme a body, and, for all that we can say, to accomplish it. Moreover, whatever we may think of them separately, when we take them up as distinct charges when we take them up as distinct charges they are alleged sufficiently as elements of the scheme. It is suggested that the several acts charged are lawful and that intention makes no difference. But they are bound together as the parts of a single plant. The plan may make the parts unlawful.

The statute gives this proceeding against combinations in restraint of commerce among the States and against attempts to monopolize the same. Intent is almost es-

The decision of the Supreme Court was not given out in full when the court made its announcement. Justice Holmes read merely a synopsis of the opinion of the court, and it was this which was sent out, in more or less garbled form, to the daily press of the country. Therefore the parties to the suit or their attorneys had not had an opportunity to get the full details of the decision when they were asked by The National Provisioner for a statement concerning it. They will be enabled to read it in complete form in The National Provisioner for the first time. The following replies have been received in response to the inquiries of this paper:

Chicago, Jan. 31. The National Provisioner, New York: Replying to your message, we have not as yet seen a copy of the injunction, and have

no comment to make at present.

ARMOUR & COMPANY.

Chicago, Jan. 31.
The National Provisioner, New York:
Have not received copy of the decision and so have nothing to say in the matter. so have nothing to say in the matter. SWIFT & COMPANY.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 31. The National Provisioner, New York:
The recent decision of the Supreme Court in no way affects the policy of this company, and therefore is of no particular interest to us.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31.
The National Provisioner, New York:
Have not received copy of the Supreme
Court decision, and can therefore make no

statement.

NATIONAL PACKING CO.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company has its general offices in New York City. President Ferdinand Sulzberger was absent in the West, and Secretary Samuel Weil had only this to say:

"The decision of the Supreme Court calls for no comment from us. We are lawabiding business men, and consider it our first duty to obey the law."

Legal View of the Decision.

John S. Miller, attorney for the packers who were enjoined, and who made the argument for them in the Supreme Court, was quoted as follows in a dispatch from Chicago:

"The decree affirmed did not find nor adjudicate the packers to be guilty of violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, but applied altogether to the prevention of future violations. I am advised by my clients that they have not been and are not entering into or carrying out any such forbidden agreement or combination. I think the decree of the Supreme Court extends the scope of the Anti-Trust act beyond the point reached in any previous decision. It would seem to permit the federal courts, upon very general terms, to prevent future violations of the act.

"The one main objection raised by the ap-

peal was that it placed the regulation of interstate commerce, to a very large degree, in the federal courts, in equity, without the ne-cessity of presenting to the court, as the basis of its jurisdiction, specific contracts or transactions. All previous cases dealt with the question of violations of specific con-tracts. That would seem to be a step in advance of former decisions."

A Kansas City dispatch quotes C. W. Armour, of the Armour Packing Company, as

"The business of the Armour Packing Company is conducted entirely independent of that of the other packers. The price of cattle and of fresh meat is governed entirely by supply and demand, and there is no combine or understanding between the packers as to the price of cattle or fresh meats. We are in the market every day for cattle and there is open competition between the packers for the purchase of offerings at the stock yards.

"The price of meat is fixed as is the price

of other products bought and sold in the open market. There is no secret understanding or combine of any kind between the packers to combine of any kind between the packers to control the price of meat or any other packinghouse product. We shall conduct our ousiness in the future just as we have in the past—absolutely independent of other packers. The decision of the United States Supreme Court on that question will not affect our manner of doing business in the least because we are not a party to any trust or because we are not a party to any trust or combine."

A representative of the packers' interest, who did not want his name mentioned, said:

"What do the packers intend to do? Nothing but obey the order of the Court. They are restrained from making livestock prices with the view of controlling the livestock market. They could not do such a thing if they wished to do so. They are restrained from regulating the market deliveries of meats with the view of controlling the selling market. They would be willing to pay \$1,000,000 to any one who will show them how to induce the consumer to pay a living price for meats, so that the butcher could do so. The other restraints are against things which the meat people could not possibly do if they yearned to do so. It would take \$3,000,000,000 of capital to successfully violate the Grosscup injunction as it stands. The job is too big a one. The packers have no desire to try such a herculean task. They will therefore go on doing those things the court permits, and nothing more."

The daily press published interviews with several of the packers which are branded by those gentlemen as entirely fictitious. There were also high-colored reports of the glee with which the decision was received at the White House by Attorney-General Moody and other government officials. These reports may also be taken with a grain or two of salt. They included stories of preparation to put the enjoined packers in jail, and to do various other terrible things, all of which exist up to date only in the heated imagination of the Washington correspondents. Attorney-General Moody declined to say what further steps were contemplated by the government, and other officials were equally reticent.

sential to such a combination and is essential to such an attempt. Where acts are not sufficient in themselves to produce a result which the law seeks to prevent-for stance, the monopoly—but require further acts in addition to the mere forces of nature bring that result to pass, an intent to bring it to pass is necessary in order to produce a dangerous probability that it will happen. But when that intent and the con-

sequent dangerous probability exist, this statute, like many others and like the common law in some cases, directs itself against the dangerous probability as well as against the completed result. What we have said disposes incidentally of the objection to the bill as multifarious. The unity of the plan embraces all the parts.

One further observation should be made.

(Concluded on page 35.)

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THE PACKER'S HOG

By Prof. J. J. Ferguson, Chicago.

The year just closed was one of ups and downs in the hog market. It is estimated that 23,800,000 hogs were handled at Western packing centers, showing the heaviest marketing for many years, with the exception of 1902. Prices paid for hogs in the country were relatively low, but to off-set this less corn and high-priced feeds were used to put hogs in high finish than had been used for many years past.

Manifestly the large number of hogs handled included all ages, weights, grades and type. While the year just closed was moderately satisfactory to the packer, the proportion of hogs on which a fair margin of profit could be made was much smaller than the stockman might suppose. Owing, however, to a great diversity of market conditions, hogs of all grades are utilized to the best economical advantage in the modern

packinghouse.

The American hog holds undisputed supremacy as the staple source of the world's hog products. Consequently the production and marketing of the American hog crop practically sets the price for the world's provision trade, and so far as the hog trade of this continent is concerned it is ruled by the hog crop of the corn belt States. From the States of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois come the great bulk of the packer hogs, and since corn and hogs are a natural and profitable combination, these States will continue to regulate the supply. The Eastern States, producing only small quantities of corn, are not in the hog business in a large way, and the character and type of those produced is widely different from the production of the corn belt.

In the Northwestern States, where corn is scarce, and wheat, barley, oats and mill feeds are abundant, we find rapidly developing a well-defined bacon type quite similar to that which has given Danish, British and Canadian bacon such a strong hold on the British markets. A large proportion of the high-class export bacon leaving American ports is produced in the territory tributary to St. Paul. This is not in response to any particular demand, but is the natural outcome of conditions existing in the territory mentioned.

Lard Hog a Corn-Belt Product.

Following out this natural division of territory, we find marked variation in the type and breeds of hogs best adapted to give the farmer and stockman a maximum profit in each locality. The lard hog is a product of the corn belt. He is the result not of whim or fancy, but is the natural outcome of generations of corn feeding, developed in response to a demand for the animal which would make the greatest weight from the least corn. But this mortage lifter of the corn belt would be sadly out of place in the New England States or in the Northwestern States. The hog products of the corn belt are absorbed in the demand for lard and provisions and the home demand for heavier pork cuts and provisions. Home consumption absorbs nearly all the New England production.

The domestic consumption of bacon is increasing rapidly, the demand being for lighter and leaner meats, so that many of the corn

belt hogs are being marketed at lighter weights and cured for high-class domestic trade. But at present our supplies of highclass export bacon are almost entirely produced in the northern wheat belt States

If, then, we have several distinct types of market hogs, and there is a ready market for each type, why should we select any particular type or grade as being most profitable for the packer and the farmer?

While the market demand varies from month to month and even from week to week, there has been for several years a steadily increasing demand for lighter and leaner meats. The enormous production and consumption of lard substitutes in the shape of vegetable oils and their compounds has made strong competition for commercial lard. "Hogless Lard" is now advertised in many of our leading trade papers. The result of this home competition, together with the exclusion from certain foreign markets, has seriously reduced the demand for and price of lard during the past season. The lard market is the strongest factor in regulating relative prices of lard hogs and bacon hogs.

Breed Not a Point for Packer.

While the question of breed may be an important one to the stockmen and farmer, it is of but little moment to the packer. Today's run of hogs at the packinghouse shows every breed and cross represented in the cutout made for the best butchers' trade. A good hog cannot show a bad color. At the same time most hog buyers prefer white hogs, and after them black ones. An objection to which there is no well-founded basis seems to prevail against red hogs. Perhaps 80 per cent. of the Chicago marketing are hogs showing Poland-China blood.

No breed has a monopoly of quality and even yet each breed presents serious typical defects from the packer's standpoint. find, perhaps, the largest proportion of firstclass butcher stock showing Berkshire blood. A Poland-China-Berkshire cross is very strongly in favor, since the modern type Berkshire gives a broad, smooth back, evenly fleshed, and good depth of side, while the Poland-China blood guarantees a good full covering. A short time since the Chicago market was topped by a load of hogs bred from Arkansas razor-back sows mated with Chester-White boars. Experiments are still

Current market prices, as stated, depend directly on current lard and provision quotations. The following total shows approximately relative prices of various market grades on our market, with butcher hogs at 5c.:

Good butcher stock, 200-260 lbs., \$5 per ewt.; heavy thick fats, \$5; light shippers, \$4.80; sows, \$4.80; stags, \$4.25; roughs, \$4.

In my official report as secretary of the Jury of Awards on Swine at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, I stated as follows:

"The ultimate aim of swine husbandry is meat production, consequently pure-bred swine, to be of direct financial benefit to the farmer and stockman, should also be strong in desirable market type and quality. In too many instances we find breed quality and

market quality widely different. Heavy shoulders, ponderous flabby hams and blubber-covered backs and sides may be pleasing to the eye of the breeder, and add to the graceful finished outline of the live animal, but they do not conduce to profit in the smokehouse or pork cellar of the packer.

No More Heavy Hogs.

"The day of the 500-lb, lard hog is practically past. While it is true market conditions vary from year to year, and even from week to week, at times placing a premium upon heavy hogs, we find the tendency is towards smooth, even hogs of medium weight, say, from 225 to 300 lbs. Such should be entirely free from surplus development of fat in any part, and should possess smooth shoulders, laid well in with the line of the body; hams moderately heavy, with firm flesh and without any surplus fat. Flanks should be let down to permit a large development of belly meat. The back should be of good length, wide and smooth, with an even covering of fat and an absence of large patches of fat above the hams. Since the most valuable cuts are taken from the back, loin and sides, good length, and in the case of the side, depth is desirable.

"While it is difficult to describe the ideal barrow, the following points cover the chief desirable features. In a general way barrows should have a smooth finished appearance, and should possess a symmetrical outline, with well-balanced development in all parts. He should stand squarely on sound, strong feet, with well-shaped limbs, showing plenty of bone to carry him to the desirable weight without breaking down. The head and neck should be of medium weight, shoulder and hams smooth and laid evenly with the side, the former free from a shield and the hams firm and compact. There should be no deposits of surplus fat behind the shoulders, over the loins, around the tail head or along the bottom lines."

Fortunately we find the ideal type of packer's hogs is also the most profitable type for the farmer to produce. The characteristics described stand for economy in production, early maturity and highest market value, so that in the production of medium weight butcher hogs of high grade, the interests of both the packer and the producer are con-

CAUSE OF DEAR LAMBS.

Fewer lambs are going to feed. The present live lamb market is too high for all sorts of sheep and lambs to permit a flocking to the feed lots when all feed stuffs are high. lambs are now bringing as much as lamb in the carcass fetched as recently, as three months ago. While those of the early fall were mostly off of grass and just out of milk, they were good grained stock. When slaughterhave to pay \$8.25 to \$8.50 per 100 pounds for lambs it can hardly be expected that they could sell them, dressed, for less than 14c. Yet the small stock slaughterers have sold 'city dressed" lambs in New York and else-

where for less than 12c. per pound. The farmers know the market is high and short and force sales on a high basis for livestock. They are kept informed by agents and by a permeating press service. As long as fine wools and feeds remain high lambs will be dear. When the springtime is well in, a drop may be expected, as that season will fetch both the natural forage and the new lamb crop to break the present tension. Har weather has helped to push up lamb prices.

THE BRITISH PRODUCE OUTLOOK

Conditions in the foreign trade of Great Britain in tallow, oils, soap and like commodities are lengthily discussed in the sixteenth annual review issued by Bigland, Sons & Jeffreys, Liverpool, who are recognized authorities in this field. Their figures show the shipments of tallow to Europe from Australia during 1904, to have been 35,400 tons, compared with 25,900 tons in 1903, and 32,400 tons in 1902. Imports of tallow for 1904 from the United States (including grease) were 18,605 tons; from the Argentine Republic, 18,295 tons; Australasia, 39,694 tons; other countries, 11,310; making the total imports 87,904 tons, compared with 43,330 tons, exported during the year.

Stocks on hand December 31, 1904, are given as follows:

| 1903. | 1904. | | 1905. | 1904. | | 1905. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. | 1907. |

No stocks reported on hand at Paris, Havre or Antwerp.

In reviewing the tallow situation the report says, in part:

In past years it was a fairly safe forecast to predict cheap tallow to follow an abundant corn crop in the United States. We had, last autumn, the largest corn crop on record, and a better average condition of quality than for the past two years. It would seem, therefore, that during 1905 supplies should be plentiful and prices low; but, at the same moment as we have this big corn crop, we have the smallest wheat crop in the United States for many years, and instead of 60 cents per bushel wheat, which was often touched years ago, we have \$1.10 to-day. This has prevented corn falling below 44 cents per bushed, and will mean that in many parts of the world more corn bread will be eaten, and corn meal mixed with wheat flour, preventing the extra crop finding its only service as a food for cattle, hogs and horses. At 44 cents, moreover, it will not pay to feed hogs and cattle to their maximum weights if cattle keep at their present figures. Cattle raising in the Western States is not profitable, owing to severe competition with Argentine meat in the British markets, and we understand that the 546,000 live beasts landed in the Mersey during last 12 months did not result happily for the breeders or shippers, and if the Argentine proves herself able to beat the United States in open competition in outside markets, it may result in the American farmer keeping his herds more closely in line with his home requirements and reducing his exportable surplus of tallow.

For permanent supply of this article we must depend mostly upon the River Plate, Australia and New Zealand; but North America will continue alternating between times of large shipments and periods when European buyers are able to fill their requirements elsewhere, and forget North America for a time. It is quite impossible to estimate the supply of North America tallow, because, when oleo oil is double the price of prime city tallow, the quantity is reduced; and, if lard is scarce, it is cut down again very considerably. At the moment prime city is 23s.; lard, 33s.; oleo, 43s. If our friends watch the fluctuations of the two latter articles they will have a rough guide in this matter. Two other factors in North America affect the volume of tallow available for export—cotton oil and rosin. For three years cotton oil has not been very tempting to soapmakers, and they have gone largely on to tallow and rosin; the latter article has advanced 40 per cent. in three years, and cotton oil has fallen in New York to 13s. per ewt., naked; the soapmaker could, therefore, benefit by changing, but such changes can-

(Concluded on page 37.)



NEW RAILROAD RATE BILL PROPOSED

Compromise Measure Agreed on in the House Which Gives Interstate Commerce Commission Arbitrary Powers—Other Washington Legislation.

(From the Washington Bureau of The National Provisioner.) Washington, Feb. 2.—The House Committender of the University of the University of the National Provisioner.)

Washington, Feb. 2.—The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, by a strict party vote, decided on Monday to report to the House a bill empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to declare and order what shall be a just and reasonable rate, practice or regulation to be charged, imposed or followed in place of that found to be unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory and providing that the order of the commission shall, of its own force, take effect and become operative thirty days after notice.

The bill proposes to increase the present Interstate Commerce Commission to seven members and to increase the salary of each commissioner to \$10,000 per year. It provides for a court of transportation to be composed of five circuit judges, to have jurisdiction of suits brought to enforce the interstate commerce laws, and of all suits to enforce obedience to, or to restrain, enjoin or otherwise prevent the enforcement of any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The bill as reported differs very materially from the Hepburn bill. Sections one and two extended authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission whenever after full hearing it has declared any existing rate for the transportation of persons or property or any regulation or practice whatsoever affecting the transportation of persons or property to be unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory, to declare and order what shall be a just and reasonable rate, practice or regulation to be charged, imposed or followed in the future in place of that

found to be unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory, and the order of the commission shall of its own force become operative thirty days after notice has been given to the person or persons directly affected thereby; but at any time within sixty days from date of such notice any person or persons directly affected by the order of the commission, and deeming it to be contrary to law, may institute proceedings in the court of transportation sitting as a court of equity, to have it reviewed, and its lawfulness, justness or unreasonableness determined.

When the rate substituted by the commission shall be a joint rate and the carriers fail to agree on the apportionment thereof among themselves within twenty days after notice of such order the commission after full hearing may issue a supplemental order declaring the portion of such joint rate to be received by each carrier party thereto, which shall take effect of its own force as part of the original order subject to review like the original order.

Section three makes all proceedings before the commission, including the record of evidence, findings and records of the commission, a part of the record in the case, to be sent to the court of transportation within ten days after notice for review has been given. All proceedings before the court are to be conducted by the attorney general. The commission, however, may employ special counsel, with the approval of the attorney general, and,

(Concluded on page 26.)

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Graceville Electric Light and Water Company, of Graceville, Fla., is planning to build a cotton oil mill and fertilizer factory in time for next season.

Tifton Fertilizer Company, of Tifton, Fla., has been chartered with \$10,000 capital by S. N. Pool, R. E. Dinsmore, of Tifton, and W. S. Cobb and J. M. Bryce, of Canton, Ga.

The Imperial Soap Works Company, of Waycross, Ga., has been organized by J. E. T. Bowden, president; Geo. W. Dean, vicepresident; M. R. Churchill, secretary and manager, and D. W. Lott, treasurer.

The oil mill and ginnery of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Bennettsville, S. C., were burned recently. Loss, \$100,000, partially insured.

Union Soap Company, of Newark, has been chartered. Capital, \$125,000; in-corporators, Thomas Clausen, Zenolik Brown, S. Thomas Walkup.

Armour & Company will build a three-story warehouse at Centerville, Ia., with cold storage rooms.

Planters' Oil Mill, at Morrillton, Ark., was burned recently. Loss, \$20,000, insured. The Winder Oil Mill, at Winder, Ga., with

add a fertilizer department and an ice plant.

William I. Bower, May E. Bower and

James H. Conner, of Great Falls, Mont., have
organized the Stockmen's Meat Company,

with \$50,000 capital. Royal Crown Soap Company, of Winnipeg, Can., is building an addition 70 by 145 feet,

three stories high.

Fire destroyed the greater part of the Cleveland Dryer plant of the American Agriculture Chemical Company, at Cleveland, O., recently. The loss will aggregate \$100,000, with insurance covering the major portion of

the loss.
W. W. Bowers, of Wichita, Kan., has been made superintendent of the pork department of Nelson Morris & Company at Chicago.

The branch house of Swift & Company at Meadville, Pa., was burned recently. Loss,

5,000. Damage is being repaired. The Weeks Fresh Meat and Provision Company, of Rushville, Ind., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital by Wm. C. Walling, Knightstown; Edward Haywood, Rush-

with \$5,000 capital, has been chartered. The directors are G. Soderberg, Rasmus Johnson,

Christopher Johnson and A. J. Hintz.

Mayor Sweet, of Grand Rapids, Mich., in an address to the Master Butchers' Association of that city, advocated municipal abettoirs and the organization of a local packing

Land has been bought at Paul's Valley, Tex., for a cotton oil mill of large capacity which will be built soon. A company is organizing to operate it.

The annual meeting of the Denver Union Stock Yards Company authorized the enlarge-ment of the yards, and their capacity will be increased from 12,000 to 20,000 head of cattle Increased from 12,000 to 20,000 head of cattle daily. New pens and tracks will be built. The following directors were chosen: C. S. Morey, David H. Moffat, F. P. Ernest, G. W. Ballantine, E. E. Richardson, H. B. Charles and G. L. St. Abbott, of Boston.

BEEF PRICES NOT CHANGED.

The newspaper statement that the packers put up the price of meat 1/2c. per pound because of the snow and freeze is not true. The meat people are too glad to be able to market the stuff on hand at former prices, and those were low enough. As a matter of fact, beef has not been marked up. The snow block may have stalled freight and has in the country districts. It has also made

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it impossible for butchers to get their supplies from the cooler.

Beef in the carcass now sells at 41/2c. to 81/2c. per pound. That was the price last week, and is this. The highest price is low enough. In fact, beef has not varied 1/2c. a pound in the carcass for weeks. The grade has not changed much, either. That's the reason. Trade in carcass beef has been dull all over. The livestock end of the business has not been sending very good beeves to market for months for feeders' reasons. Both wholesaler and retailer are complaining of this fact. The 41/2c., 5c., 51/2c. and 6c. beef is the result, and there is a lot of this on sale.

The cold snap and freight block have enabled packers to unload the freezers to make up the deficiency in freight shipments. This stored stuff is put away during slack seasons for just such an emergency. When the railroads are open and stock comes forward again the factories will restore to the cold stores fresh stock for that taken out this week and last. Prices are much below nor-

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TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

CALCULATION OF HEAT IN COAL.

While it is true that the efficiency of coal depends upon the heat units it is capable of producing, still the number of these units which will be utilized will depend upon the efficiency of the boiler or other apparatus to which the heat is to be transferred. For this reason it is not always economy to use the coal capable of generating the greatest number of heat units, but rather that which is most suitable to the particular style of boiler, firing, etc., under which it is to be burned.

F. Haas, of the West Virginia Geological Survey, has recently proposed the following formula for calculation of the heating value of coal from its proximate analysis: Calorific power (B. T. U. per 100 lbs.) = 15.675 (100 — per cent. ash — per cent. sulphur — per cent. moisture) + (4.050 × per cent. sulphur). Calorific power (cal. per 100 kilos) = 8.710 (100 — per cent. ash — per cent. sulphur — per cent. moisture) + (2.250 × per cent. sulphur). Results obtained with this formula are close enough for rough heat calculations, and it is useful for this reason.

For determining the suitability of coal for a given boiler or purpose, a proximate analysis is most useful; that is a determination of its moisture, volatile combustible matter, fixed carbon and ash. From the results of such an analysis coal may be classed under the following heads, according to the percentage of volatile and combustible matter it contains: Anthracite, below 8 per cent.; semi-anthracite, 8 to 13 per cent.; semi-bituminous, 13 to 25 per cent.; bituminous, 25 to 40 per cent.; cannel, above 40 per cent.

Of these classes the semi-bituminous coals are the most valuable as steam coals, because of the fact that they kindle and burn rapidly. When burned they give off a great quantity of heat and can always be relied upon to keep up an intense and free burning fire, requiring little attention and easily kept clean and in good condition.

The tendency of coal to produce smoke increases with the volatile matter which it contains. Anthracite coal is practically smokeless, and from this point on, the more volatile matter the coal contains the more smoke it is apt to produce on burning. In spite of the prevailing impression as to the great loss of combustible matter due to smoke, it is a fact proved by many experiments that the actual waste is generally comparatively insignificant.

VALUE OF MECHANICAL DRAFT.

Low-grade fuels can be burned only by steady and intense draught. Thus it is difficult with a chimney to obtain sufficient blast to burn the smallest sizes of anthracite coal, which require a strong and concentrateddraught. The lower efficiency of poorer grades of fuel may readily be offset by the

decrease in their cost, provided the fuel is burned under proper conditions; and these conditions can scarcely fail to be supplied by mechanical draught. It has been stated that a simple change in grate bars is all that is required to adapt a boiler to burn practically clear yard screenings by means of forced or induced draught. In general, better results may be expected with automatic stokers when they are used with mechanical draught, on account of the positive and, perchance, automatically controlled air supply.

With the chimney damper wide open, an increase in draught and resulting additional output of the plant can be secured only by adding to the chimney's height. The admission of a little more steam to the cylinder of the fan engine solves the problem with mechanical draught. A further advantage lies in the fan's independence of outside weather and temperature conditions. Additional economy in fan-engine operation may be secured by utilizing the exhaust steam for heating pur-

Mechanical draught finds a special field of usefulness in connection with power plants which are operated wholly by waterfalls during part of the year, and which are reinforced by steam engines in the dry seasons. In most cases it is much cheaper to install a fan system for the allowable purpose of forcing the boiler output for a comparatively short time than it is to invest in additional boilers. As a substitute for the chimney in case of accident, artificial draught may be quickly and easily applied.

In solving the draught problem it is wise to provide every possible precaution to obtain continuous service. This is far more important than an increase in operating efficiency. A flexible arrangement is a combination of chimney and mechanical draught, each of which will serve as a supplement and relay in case of trouble or even in regular operation. Probably the greatest simplicity is secured by driving fans for mechanical draught by steam engines. It would seem that the possible greater economy of an electric motor-drive would be somewhat offset by the increased complication of the regulating and controlling mechanism. Published information in regard to motor-driven draught fans, their economy, and cost of operation in comparison with the single-fan engines large-ly in use to-day would be welcome to de-

signers.

Enough has been said to indicate the importance of thoroughly going over the draught question before deciding off-band to use either the chimney or its rival. If more space has been given in these comments to the advantages of mechanical draught over chimneys, it is only because the good points of the artificial method are as yet unrecognized in many places. Experience is not wanting with either method, and there would seem to be no excuse for not analyzing both sides of the draught problem in deciding which combination to use.—Howard S. Knowl-

ton, in Cassier's Magazine.

SETTING OF GELATINE,

By heating a solution of gelatine at 100 deg. C., its viscosity, measured at 25 deg. C., gradually decreases to a constant minimum. This change is attributed to hydrolysis, and is accelerated by both hydrogen and hydroxyl ions (i. e., by addition both of acid and alkali), the final viscosities thus reached being lower than that obtained with a pure gelatine solution. The sulphates and chlorides of potassium, sodium and ammonium, sodium nitrate, and the chlorides and sulphates of lithium and magnesium, all increase the viscosity of gelatine solution, the greatest increase being produced by magnesium salts. The vapor pressure of gelatine, after soaking in water, is found to be greater than that of water at the same temperature.

TO CLARIFY CIDER VINEGAR.

It is claimed to be a good method to clarify cider vinegar with fish glue, one-half ounce to 75 gallons, or better still, milk in the proportion of 1 pound to 30 gallons. The vinegar, after the fining has fairly well settled. should be filtered, bottled, and the bottles sterilized at 140 deg. F. in a water bath. In sterilizing, a check bottle placed in the water bath should be left open, and a thermometer placed inside. The temperature of that thermometer should be watched, and as soon as it reaches 140 deg. F. the bath should be allowed to cool down gradually before taking the bottles out. The balance of the bottles should be corked and the corks held in position with a string or other device during the process.

NEW PATENTS.

779,853. Means for Elevating Acids. Samuel Hughes, Summerville, S. C., assignor of one-half to Edward F. Lowndes, Charleston, S. C.—The combination with a well-casing, an acid-supply tank, a removable acid-resisting pipe located inside the well-casing, said pipe being closed at its bottom and extending above the well-casing and as high as the top of the supply-tank and a pipe connecting the supply-tank and acid-resisting pipe, of a delivery-pipe extending to nearly the bottom of the acid-fesisting pipe, said delivery pipe being open at its lower end and communicating at its upper end with a receiving-tank, and an air-pressure pipe, the lower end of which communicates with the lower end of the delivery-pipe.

T79,907. Motor Air-Pump. Edward Cheshire, Milwaukee, Wis.—The combination of a frame member, containing a pump-cylinder and a motor-housing, both of which are open at both ends, and two caps removably secured to the ends of said frame member thereby closing the cylinder at one end and inclosing a chamber at the other end of the housing with which said cylinder and motor-housing communicate, with a pump-piston in the cylinder, an electric motor in the motor-housing, and power-transmission mechanism connecting said motor and pump-piston, a portion of which mechanism lies within said chamber and a portion of which passes through the opening which connects said chamber with the motorhousing.

779,998. Making Hydrochloric Acid. William T. Gibbs, Buckingham, Canada, assignor to Electric Reduction Company, Limited, Buckingham, Canada.—A method of combining hydrogen and chlorin gases, which consists in bringing them into contact in a suitable proportion in a combuation-chamber, one or both of said gases being heated before contact to a temperature above that at which combustion of hydrogen and chlorin commences.

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THE DECISION

The unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the Grosscup injunction against certain enumerated big packers in all points except in some sweeping "general words," which were stricken out, created an entirely unjustified stir in the daily press of the country. The great and growing meat trade of the country, including the enjoined packers, who are recognized as having contributed the largest share in the wonderful growth of the trade. will, however, not hesitate to welcome the decision as a lucid and final explanation of the law of the country.

The enjoined packers, with their recent purchases of plants of former competitors, unquestionably control the larger part of the interstate meat trade by means of their big strong boxes, which have enabled them to establish their own refrigerator car lines. They know by the decision exactly what they tions bear a very suspicious likeness to each are forbidden to do: but they also know what the law, as interpreted by the highest tribunal, permits them to do. Judge Grosscup himself had found it necessary to declare that nothing in his injunction shall be construed to prohibit agreements upon charges for cartage, delivery and other incidents con- virtuous ones are neglected. The fact also

nected with local sales, to prohibit credit agreements, nor to exclude curtailing of shipments in order to prevent accumulations of perishable meat. The Supreme Court additionally struck out the general clause of the injunction, "or by any other method or device," etc., and stated that the defendants ought to be informed as accurately as the case permits what they are forbidden to do. This is so important for the enjoined big packers that they may justly claim a victory in the decision.

While the big packers control perhaps about sixty per cent, of the interstate meat trade, as is claimed in the bill and assumed by the decision, they obviously represent a very much smaller percentage of the meat trade of the country. The very large number of other packers, some of them powerful concerns, have still less reason to complain of the decision than their enjoined contem-

The situation is cleared all around. Even our innocent but rather sensational daily press ought to know now what is prohibited by law in the meat trade and what are perfectly legitimate economic business acts, prohibited neither to the very rich nor to the less successful manufacturer or dealer. On the other hand, the enjoined packers know that there are specified by the modified injunction, and clearly explained by the Supreme Court, certain acts which, if proven, will make them subject to all penalties imposed by the laws. As a matter of fact, all enjoined packers claim, and in our opinion justly, that they are law-abiding citizens.

FOOD CRAFT OR GRAFT?

The peculiar and decidedly coincidental actions of the food commissioners of seven states lead to the belief that food craft exists in a more or less degree among these officials. Those trades which have had to deal with these departments' officers are boldly accusing officials of food graft. Whether certain foods, or those of certain manufacturers, are less annoyed because of the special merits of the products themselves, or because of the merits of the energetic makers, does not appear. The fact remains, however, that while food commissioners consistently talk pure food in one tone of voice, and show it through certain coinciding rules and suggested statutes, their action is not uniform within their states upon all food substances, while their discriminaother.

Just why all these coincidences occur as to some products, and official lassitude exists as to others, remains for the commissioners to explain. The fact is that some very good substances are mercilessly pursued, while less

remains that certain state products are forgotten in the pursuit of alleged violations in that state, and the seemingly accepted products of the "Crafty Seven" are mutually let alone. Is it food craft or food graft?

A HARD PACKING YEAR

The year 1904 was the hardest the packinghouse trade has felt in many seasons. The chief contributor to this fact was the generally low market for carcass beef and beef products. Tallow went down, oleo oil had but little movement, and that on a low basis. Lard had an erratic year, so that compounds afforded little relief to the stearine and oleo situation. Hides and minor steer by-products had good sale, but these were of no help to the general lowness and sluggishness of the beef end of the packinghouse business. There was a slump in the demand for meats and a seemingly stubborn disinclination among consumers to eat a normal quantity of beef even at abnormally low wholesale prices for the viand. Beef conditions show very little hope at present for a better state of the market.

WOOL SHEEP

The wool clip of 1903 and of 1904 of this country should not vary appreciably. The number of sheep at the spring shearing in 1903 was estimated at 40,068,000, and the number at the shearing sheds last spring was 40,122,000. To this must be added the wool pulled from the skins of the wooled sheep and lambs killed for meat. The wool shortage has been caused by this stationary supply in America and a 200,000,000-lb. deficiency in the supply from the decimated flocks of the outside world. Carpet wools are strong here because the outside world has none virtually, to send us. Long, white wools will hold high by virtue of their extra availability for mixing with cheaper cotton. The common wools may be left in the lurch somewhat. This spring promises neither a big lamb nor wool erop.

HOGS AND PRODUCTS

The hog run has fallen off and the indications are that the run will further decrease. To date the hog run since November I is in excess of that of the same period of last year by nearly 800,000 head. The quality is improving. The price of hogs is persistently refusing to go lower. These indications are to the view of this paper that the big hog run cannot be maintained and that the price of hogs will go higher. The state of the pig crop is yet in doubt. The cold spell of January has been against a heavy drop and against the saving of the pigs. The previous situation has not yet responded to the general situation in the hog and products market.

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Machinery for Refrigeration. By Norman Selfe	3.50	3.40
Mechanical Refrigeration. By Hal Williams	2.25	2.15
Pocketbook of Refrigeration and Ice-Making. By A. J. Wallis-Tayler	1.50	1.40
Principles and Practices of Artificial Ice-Making and Refrigeration. By		
Louis M. Schmidt	2.50	2.25
Refrigerating and Ice-Making Machinery. By A. J. Wallis-Tayler	3.00	2.80
Refrigerating Machinery. By A. Ritchie Leask	2.00	1.75
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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Domestic Ice and Fuel Company, of Money sen, Pa., has been organized with \$100,000 capital, to build a 25-ton ice plant. J. C. Ewing, of Pittsburg, is interested.

Plateau Creamery Company, of Collbran, Colo., has been chartered with \$8,000 capital by J. W. Stiles, William Zinkle and A. E. Humeston.

Pure Milk and Cold Storage Company, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has been incorporated. The capital is \$50,000.

Western Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Kansas City, Mo., has been chartered with \$200,000 capital by H. C. Lambert, H. Wilson Pratt, of Kansas City, and W. of Independence.

Springport Creamery Company, of Spring-port, Mich., has been incorporated by L. E. Landon, J. F. Bancroft, et al. Capital, \$9,100.

Uneeda Ice Cream Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., with \$4,000 capital, has been formed by Isaac Rashkin, Morris Rashkin and Morris Goldstein, all of Brooklyn.

Thomas Creamery Company, of Thomas,

Mo., has been chartered with \$2,000 capital. The incorporators are L. L. Herren, J. V.

Kline and J. E. Nissley.

Brown Fuel and Ice Company, of Louisiana, Mo., with \$15,000 canpital all paid up, has been incorporated by Robert Marion Brown, Elleta Guyon Brown and John W. Kuhlman

Coolidge Ice Company, of Lynn, Mass., with \$20,000 capital, has been formed. Marshall S. Coolidge is president and Martha J. Coolidge, treasurer.

Northwestern Cold Storage Company, of Fond du Lac, Wis., has been incorporated by John Quick, Mary F. Quick and Jessie Quick. The capital is \$5,000.

Mechanicville Condensed Milk and Cold torage Company, of Mechanicville, N. Y., with \$175,000 capital, has been incorporated. The directors are Louis C. Norton, Mechanic-ville; William L. Hall, Troy; William D. Grant, Newport.

ICE NOTES.

The American Butterine Company, of Langdon, D. C., has changed its name to Standard Dairy and Ice Company and aban-doned butterine making. It will increase its

ice-making capacity to 35 tons per day.

A. M. McLaurin is president of a company organizing at Blakely, Ga., to build an ice plant.

plant.

The Lawton Ice Company, of Lawton, O.
T., will build an ice plant at Altus, O. T.
W. Mills & Brother, of Camden, N. J.,
will put up an addition to their ice and cold
storage plant, 37 by 53 feet.
C. R. Nash's ice factory at Portsmouth,
Va., was burned last week. Loss, \$5,000.

Bilicke & Rowan, of Los Angeles, Cal., will

build an addition to their hotel and put in an ice plant.

Robert M. Brown has bought the ice plant and business of F. C. Haley at Louisiana, Mo., and is organizing the Brown Fuel and Ice Company, with \$15,000 capital to operate

and improve it.

The Eastern States Refrigerator Company, of Springfield, Mass., pleaded guilty to forty-two counts of violating the game laws of Massachusetts in having partridge and wood-cock in their possession out of season. They were find \$60 on three counts and sentence of the remaining counts was suspended. The

me was confiscated and sent to a hospital. E. J. Hathaway & Company, of Sioux City, Ia., will probably need refrigerating machin-ery for the new \$30,000 creamery they are to build at once.

A company will be formed to manufacture ice at Syracuse, N. Y. A plant will be built in connection with one of the breweries. The Williamsport Artificial Ice Company.

of Williamsport, Pa., will build a cold storage warehouse this spring.

A petition in voluntary bankruptcy has been filed by the York Artificial Ice and Refrigerating Company, of York, Pa. The creditors are mostly the stockholders of the company and the action was taken to wind up the business.

The offices of the Monmouth Ice Company, of Long Branch, N. J., were burned recently. Books and papers were saved. Loss, \$1,500. Wm. H. Smith has been made receiver of

the Alabama Ice and Industries Company, of Woodlawn, Ala. The company has been in bankruptcy proceedings for some time.

The Lawton Ice Company, of Lawton, Okla., has increased its capital from \$35,000 of Lawton to \$50,000.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company is building a cold storage warehouse at South Byron, N. Y., to cost \$300,000.

William Higgie, of Racine, Wis., is interested in a plan to build a cold storage warehouse at that point. A company is organizing for that purpose.

The three ice companies at Richmond, Ind., are said to be preparing to consolidate under

one management. The two well-known firms of William T. Wood & Company, ice tool manufacturers of Arlington, Mass., and the firm of Gifford Bros., Hudson, N. Y., makers of ice elevating machinery, have filed articles of incorporation, forming the Gifford-Wood Company, and the husiness books of the new convention. tion, forming the Gifford-Wood Company, and the business books of the new corporation were opened February 1. The head office is at Hudson, N. Y., but future operations will be practically the same as in the past—the foundry and heavy manufactory work being done at Hudson and the skilled forging and finishing required in jectool making done at finishing required in ice-tool making done at The officers of the Gifford-Wood re: William E. Wood, president: Company are: Malcolm Gifford, vice-president; Arthur Gifford, treasurer; William B. Wood, superintendent: A. E. Heard, secretary. The forging shop of the Wood plant at Arlington, totally destroyed by fire some two weeks ago, will be rebuilt as soon as the weather will permit.

The W. L. Singer Ice Company, of McKees Rocks, Pa., which is putting up a 40-ton ice plant at a cost of \$28,000, will build a cold storage warehouse as soon as the ice plant is completed.

CLIMATE AND REFRIGERATION.

(From Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.)

The celebrated ancient mathematician, astronomer and geographer, Claudius Ptolomæus, living in Egypt in the years 127 to 151 A. D., was the first to divide the surface of the globe into climates or parallel zones.

Thus early scientists had observed a difference in the state of the atmosphere of different countries, which in a general way was attributed to the location of the countries on the earth's surface. These early observations resulted in the division of the globe into zones, which are still known as the Arctic, North Temperate, Torrid, South Temperate and Antarctic Zones. In a general way these zones indicate the temperature and climate of the countries located therein.

Climate in its modern acceptation signifies that peculiar state of the atmosphere in regard to heat and moisture which prevails in any given place, but not necessarily the location on the earth's surface of such place.

Four general conditions determine the climate: distance from the equator, height above sea level, distance from the sea and the prevailing winds. The chief of these is the distance from the equator, and second in importance comes height above sea level. As height above sea level means decrease in temperature, the importance of this condition is obvious.

The work of the refrigerating or ice making machine is to take up heat and the installation must be large enough to take care of the most adverse conditions which may, within reason, be expected; i. e., the hottest day or series of days. Hence climatic conditions must always be considered in connection with refrigerating and ice making problems.

Thanks to our excellent Weather Bureau service, the high, low and average temperatures of any section of the United States may be obtained for the past twenty-five



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years or more. The Weather Bureau will also furnish information giving the three hottest consecutive days or longest hot spell recorded in the history of the locality inquired about.

With this information at hand the cold storage warehouseman, the ice manufacturer or the engineer is in a position to make an intelligent calculation as to the maximum refrigerating capacity to provide for a plant of a given annual output. It will be found that the temperature of the hottest month in the vicinity of New York City is 17 per cent. of the sum of the average temperatures of the twelve months of the year. This percentage has been found in most cases to be very close to the actual percentage of ice used in a given refrigerator for the hottest month compared with the total amount used during the year in such refrigerator.

Conversely, if a plant can turn out and sell 100 tons of ice per day in summer time, the probabilities are that the 3,000 tons sold during the hottest month will be 17 per cent. of the amount that can be sold during the entire year.

The same, of course, applies to the cold ' storage warehouse load line unless altered by special conditions, either mechanical or commercial.



"TALLOW CANDLE" DAY.

"Tallow candles have had their day," remarked a paraffin man to his sperm oil competitor. "Not by a jugful," interjected a middle South business man. "There will be tallow candles as long as there will be timid,

tallow candles as long as there will be timid, nervous old women and a pound of beef suet to fry out for the purpose. Those who haven't the tallow will buy it in big cakes from some one who has."

"Candle day" still exists on the farm, and the old tin set of molds and wicks are still used when the year's supply of candles are made. A pound of candles will not go as far in a lighting sense as that much kerosene, but thousands of simple Americans fear oil or do not know how to use it. The only thing or do not know how to use it. The only thing that will make the country tallow candle ex-tinct will be the failure of the candle mold factory.

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SAMPLES FREE

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NEW RAILROAD RATE BILL.

(Continued from page 17.)

moreover, is given full power even during proceedings to modify, suspend or annul its former order, ruling or requirement.

Section four imposes a penalty of a fine of \$5,000 a day for each day parties violate the rulings of the commission made under sections one and two of the bill. Section five defines the word person to include corporations. Section six increases the membership of the commission to seven and makes the salary of each \$10,000 a year, and concludes: "The President shall appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, two additional interstate commerce commissioners. Not more than four commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party."

Section seven establishes the court of transportation, to be composed of five circuit judges of the United States, no two of whom shall be from the same judicial district. They shall be designated by the President for terms of one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, from April 1, 1905, and as their terms expire the President shall from the circuit judges appoint their successors for terms of five years each.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill, as it passed the House on Friday afternoon, carries an appropriation of something more than a hundred thousand dollars, to be used by the Bureau of Chemistry, "to investigate the adulteration of foods, condiments, beverages, and drugs, when deemed by the secretary of agriculture advisable, and to publish the results of such investigations when thought advisable; and also the effect of cold storage upon the healthfulness of foods; to enable the secretary of agriculture to investigate the character of food preservatives, coloring matters, and other substances added to foods, to determine their relation to digestion and to health, and to establish the principles which should guide their use; to enable the secretary of agriculture to investigate the character of the chemical and physical tests which are applied to American food products in foreign countries, and to inspect before shipment," etc., etc.

The Boynge trade-mark bill has been passed by both the House and Senate, the last named body having made some few amendments therein. The registration fee, which was placed by the House at five dollars, has been raised by the Senate to ten dollars. The first section of the bill provides that the owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the territory of the United States, or located in any foreign country which affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may

. . .

obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with various requirements, all of which appear to be reasonable and necessary. The aim of the new law is to weed out the unlawful practices regarding trade-marks, and its early enactment will doubtless be welcomed by all who have to do with trade-marks.

The House Committee on the Judiciary has to-day authorized a favorable report on a bill requiring all corporations engaged in interstate commerce to make annual reports to the commissioner of corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The bill was amended in committee so as not to conflict with any requirements contained in the act creating the department. Another amendment agreed to in committee exempts common carriers from its operations, as railroads are required to report to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The reports required by the bill are to be filed by February 1 of each covering the year preceding December 31. The return is to be made under oath, and failure to make return lays the corporation liable to a restraining order, preventing it from engaging in or conducting business until the return is made.

According to the bill the report of the corporation to the commissioners must contain its name, date organized, where and when organized, statutes under which organized, and all amendments, information as to its constituent and relative companies, amount of bonds issued or outstanding, amount of authorized capital stock, shares into which the latter is divided, their par value, whether common or preferred, amount issued or outstanding, amount paid in, proportion in cash and proportion in property, description of property, cash market, value of the latter, its cash market value at time received, name and address and capacity of every officer, managing agent or director, copy of the articles of incorporation, and copy of the rules and regulations.

-0-THE POPULAR FOOD ERROR.

The general misapprehension in the public mind which has confounded food adulteration with food preservation has been stimulated and confirmed by the repeated overstatements and exaggerations of the food

cranks. Food "specialists," with a mania for discoveries poison in everything save that which their grandparents were accustomed to use, have by constant reiteration of their theories induced a good part of the public to believe that every modern food preservative is a poison. Concerning this confusing of "adulterant" and "preservative," some pertinent statements are made by George Merck, the famous chemist, in a recent letter to a United States Senator on the subject of the pure food bill now before that body. Among other things Mr. Merck says:

The great point to be constantly borne in mind at every step in the consideration of pure food legislation is that there is a very important distinction to be drawn between the use of food adulterants and the

use of food preservatives.

Food or drug adulteration is the substitution of spurious material for any of the nor-mal ingredients of a food, a food preparation or a medicine.

Food or drug preservation is the addition an ingredient to pure and honest foods

and medicines for purposes of conservation.

In seeking to correct a serious abuse the reformed and the public have, through over-zealousness and the lack of intimate knowledge, overshot the mark, and public opinion is hazy upon the important distinction to be made between food adulteration and food preservation, which I have pointed out above. Food adulteration is a crime and must be stamped out.

Food preservation is a necessity and must be permitted.

Existing economic and social conditions, with our large population and its distribution, make the use of food preservatives indicated by dispensable.

Eliminate the legitimate and honest em-ployment of food preservatives to-day and you will be confronted by a food problem that will present so serious an aspect that mere food adulteration, reprehensible as it is, will sink into utter insignificance.

The danger of ptomaine poisoning following the consumption of decaying foods is real; the harm supposed to result from the use of preservatives is purely imaginary.

SEE PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. extlerce and hogs by the cwt.

Depressed Situation After a Slight Burst of Strength, Followed by Firmness—Speculation Followed the Late Improved Trading Basis Slowly—Liberal Consignments—Marked Increase in the Western Stocks for the Month and in the World's Supply of Lard—The Undertone Insecure from the Statistical Positions.

The late attempts for stronger prices for the products had an unsatisfactory outcome in the trading at mid-week. The firmer tone had not been helped by the outside buying interest; therefore that the general speculation was of a slow order. A reaction to lower prices in Wednesday's trading was prompted, as well, from the feature that the stocks of the products at the packing points had gained in a considerable degree for the month, while that the world's visible supply of lard showed a marked increase.

showed a marked increase.

There seems to be general lack of confidence in the outside interests in the movement at any time of the products to firmer trading figures, and as in consideration of the statistical position of them and from an apprehended supplies of hogs. Thursday's early products markets, however, was to a firmer range of prices on fewer hogs at the packing points than had been expected, and as due probably to the severe weather conditions over the West.

It is quite true that the large supplies of hogs at the packing points a few days since were well taken care of, and that the more moderate supplies of them subsequently had sufficient demands to strengthen their prices a little. But even more important receipts of the hogs are among the probabilities as soon as weather conditions over the West permit prompt marketing of the hogs. In consideration, as well, of the increasing stocks of the products the speculative buyer is cau-

tious on the "long" side of the market whenever any swinging tendency of prices is exhibited.

The consignments to Europe would ordinarily be considered of large volume, but of lard they are less than for the corresponding time last year, as compared with the equal weeks' outward movement and by about 5,800,000 pounds although well up, for the same time to those of last year, for meats.

The new demands from Europe are of a conservative order, and because of that fact these is last high size of the state of the

The new demands from Europe are of a conservative order, and because of that fact there is lard being offered in New York steadily from Western markets outside of Chicago at less prices than the usually construed trading basis with Chicago, as it is indicated by a certain number of points, or 20 points for the cash lard about the May option price.

A few "shorts" and the packers gave most support to the market on the late indicated firmer line of prices for the products, but the tenseness of it was abated on the showing of stocks, followed, as implied, by a firmer tone.

The little new buying that has been had in the way of speculation has been essentially in the May and July contracts, while the disposition has been mainly to take the July option, to which month, as well, contracts were a little more freely exchanged at the current differences in their prices.

The home demands for meats and lard have not been especially brisk for the week, although the trading in the compound lard has moderately enlarged.

The most decided decline in the speculative market for the products was in Wednesday's trading previous to which time for a few

The most decided decline in the speculative market for the products was in Wednesday's trading, previous to which time for a few days there has been a little display of confidence. There was telegraphed early on Wednesday that the lard stock in Europe and afloat for it had increased for the month

27,500 tcs. Subsequently it was shown that the world's visible supply of the lard had increased for the month materially. The Chicago stock was telegraphed as 26,000 bbls, new mess pork (16,379 bbls. January 1), 19,000 bbls. old pork (22,418 bbls. January 1), 34,000 bbls. other pork (31,563 bbls. January 1), 64,000 tcs. prime steam lard (33,087 tcs. January 1), 22,000 tcs. other lard (19,350 tcs. January 1), 19,000,000 lbs. short ribs (13,022,557 lbs. January 1), 5,000,000 lbs. extra short ribs (3,943,366 lbs. January 1), 37,000,000 lbs. sweet pickled hams (28,776,893 lbs. January 1), 13,000,000 lbs. dry salted bellies (10,367,269 lbs. January 1), 8,000,000 lbs. sweet pickled bellies (6,310,429 lbs. January 1), 13,000,000 lbs. pienic hams (11,134,705 lbs. January 1), 17,000,000 lbs. skinned hams (16,938,050 lbs. January 1), 14,000,000 lbs. other meats (13,237,475 lbs. January 1), 1

The later dealings of Thursday showed a slacker, easier look for lard, which closed as the night before, and pork and ribs a little higher than then.

While there has been general distrust over the permanency of any bullish movements in the prices for the products, yet at the same time the disposition has not been to consider material declines in them as likely. Yet that the feeling is that the advantage is on the whole likely to be rather favoring buyers.

The market with all of its frequent changes in prices soon settles back to pretty nearly the trading basis it has held for weeks.

the trading basis it has held for weeks.

It has been a good many seasons, in this usual most active time in it, that the products markets have shown so few variations in their trading basis or that speculation has been noted. And the development is as could

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have been expected, in that with the exnave been expected, in that with the expected liberal supplies of everything for the season that a "long" market is not taken to by the outsiders, while the outsider, if he finds it impossible with his gauging of conditions to take the bull side of a market practically neglects it.

The compound lard trading has been of a

practically neglects it.

The compound lard trading has been of a very fair order latterly, but it is becoming quieter, since the distributers of the compounds as well as of pure lard do not feel that season's market conditions are likely to be materially against them, while that they are disposed to chance developments in a more general way than ordinarily. And the raw materials which go to the make of the compounds hardly improve in price, since cottonseed oil is abundant for current demands, and oleo stearine is still had at 6%c. The tallow markets, after declining about %c., are now steadier, and buyers are more interested in them.

The average weight of hogs at Chicago last week was 213 lbs., against 213 lbs. in the previous week, 204 lbs. corresponding week 1904, and 209 lbs. in 1903.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 4.406 bbls. pork, 11,121,785 lbs. lard, 14,100,-099 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 4,178 bbls. pork, 16,948,037 lbs. lard, 14,341,

172 lbs. meats.
In New York there is a little freer export demand for mess at firm prices, with sales of 350 bbls. at \$13.25@13.75; also 525 bbls. short clear at \$13.25@15, and 200 bbls. family at \$14@14.75. Western steam lard has been offered from points outside of Chicago at relatively low prices, and the range of the relatively low prices, and the range of the market is about \$6.90@7.15, with 1,100 tes. sold. City steam lard has sold for export at \$6.50. Compound lard has a better degree of animation, and is quoted at \$4.62\\(^1\)_2 for car lots. In city meats there is a firm market for bellies, with reduced supplies and moderate further demands; sales of 05,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 6\%\(^1\)_2. for 14 lbs. average, 7c. for 12 lbs. average, 7\(^1\)_2c. for smoking. Loose pickled shoulders quoted at 6\%\(^1\)_2c. Of loose pickled hams sales of 3,600 pieces at 8\%\(^0\)_2\%\(^0\)_2c.

8% @9% c.
BEEF.—The English shippers are not materially interested in the offerings here. But there is more of a movement out of jobbing quantities of barreled lots, and at firm prices City extra India mess, tierces, quoted at \$15 @16. Barreled mess, \$9; packet, \$10.50;

family, \$12.

THE TRIBE OF FOOD CRANKS.

Of all the tribe of cranks the most sensational and unveracious belong to the medical profession, says Merchants' Review. How many consumption cures, how many foolish microbe stories, how many absurd yarns concerning the origin of life, have been given to the press in late years by doctors? About as many as the attacks upon food preservatives by the same profession. The one class of discoveries (?) is perhaps as valuable as the other class-and no more. If one medical crank can fool the world with a consumption "cure" or cancer "cure," is there not a strong probability that somebody is being fooled when some "medico" attacks borax? The London Grocers' Journal points out that it is the doctors who have denounced tea and coffee as beverages, attacked alcohol and then renounced their hostile views, and warned the public against tuberculosis milk and microbe-infested water, leaving the world indeed little, if anything, to drink. And it is the doctors who shoot off their mouths so freely regarding clay coffee beans, a tenyear-old fake, and similar exploded or partly exploded antiquities-Merchants' Review.

Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory, 36 Gold street, New York.

ADDITIONAL 1904 EXPORTS.

Following are figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, on certain exports for December, 1904, and for the year 1904, as compared with those of the previous year. These are in addition to the export figures for meats, provisions and livestock for 1904, published in The National Provisioner on January 21:

Bones, Hoofs, Horns, Etc.—December, 1903, value \$12,078; December, 1904, value \$8,759. For twelve months ending December, 1903, value \$178,392; same period, 1904, value \$189.827.

\$189,827.
Cottonseed Oil.—December, 1903, 3,987,295
gals., value \$1,534,146; December, 1904,
4,264,877 gals., value \$1,303,654. For twelve
months ending December, 1903, 27,865,212
gals, value \$10,931,540; same period, 1904,
35,368,998 gals., value \$11,695,656.
Cottonseed Oil Cake and Meal.—December,
1903, 147,181,090 lbs., value \$1,607,624; December, 1904, 183,195,627 lbs., value \$2,025,\$54. For twelve months ending December,

854. For twelve months ending December, 1903, 935,856,960 lbs., value \$10,529,909; same period, 1904, 987,141,425 lbs., value \$11,115,369.

369. Glue.—December, 1903, 234,336 lbs., value \$23,117; December, 1904, 232,011 lbs., value \$23,338. For twelve months ending December, 1903, 2,710,203 lbs., value \$265,799; same period. 1904, 2,567,480 lbs., value \$253,189. Grease and Soap Stock.—December, 1903, value \$337,584; December, 1904, value \$288,511. For twelve months ending December, 1903, value \$3,495,418; same period, 1904, value \$3,283,675.

value \$3,283,675

value \$3,283,675.

Hides and Skins (other than furs).—December, 1903, 3,910,837 lbs., value \$382,984; December, 1904, 420,325 lbs., value \$382,982. For twelve months ending December, 1903, 21,251,307 lbs., value \$2,078,414; same period, 1904, 24,514,226 lbs., value \$2,430,894.

Lard Oil.—December, 1903, 37,594 gals., value \$24,220; December, 1904, 11,363 gals., value \$7,403. For twelve months ending December, 1903, 327,944 gals., value \$251,963; same period, 1904, 332,253 gals., value \$200,577.

Lard Compounds.—December, 1903, 2,204

Lard Compounds.—December, 1903, 3,394, Lard Compounds.—December, 1903, 3,394,614 lbs., value \$227,725; December, 1904, 6,118,348 lbs., value \$371,295. For twelve months ending December, 1903, 52,984,214 lbs., value \$3,920,268; same period, 1904, 53,-147,716 lbs., value \$3,375,018.

Mutton.—December, 1903, 35,670 lbs., value \$2,505; December, 1904, 38,830 lbs., value \$3,052. For twelve months ending December, 1903, 2,780,265 lbs., value \$253,384: same

\$3,052. For twelve months ending December, 1903, 2,780,265 lbs., value \$253,384; same period, 1904, 599,902 lbs., value \$47,091. Sausage and Sausage Meats.—December, 1903, 303,209 lbs., value \$36,024; December, 1904, 597,450 lbs., value \$65,546. For twelve months ending December, 1903, 5,262,081 lbs., value \$586,384; same period, 1904, 5,876,718 value \$586,384; same period, 1904, 5,874,715 value \$640,168.

Sausage Casings.—December, 1903, value \$222,417; December, 1904, value \$266,095. For twelve months ending December, 1903, value \$2,220,126; same period, 1904, value \$2,606,879.

Soap (except toilet or fancy).—December, 1903, 4,989,217 lbs., value \$186,683; December, 1904, 4,229,038 lbs., value \$160,620. For twelve months ending December, 1903, 49,612,479 lbs., value \$1,990,576; same period, 1904, 43,839,484 lbs., value \$1,711,153.

MUTTON FROM ICELAND.

The last annual reports of the exports from Iceland show that there was exported salt mutton to the value of \$120,879, and live Wool exports sheep valued at \$87,452. amounted to \$196,665.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of bog products from Atlantic ports for week ended Jan. 28, 1905, with comparative tables of

shipments:			
Po	ORK, BAR	RELS.	
			Nov. 1,
	Week	Week	1904, to
	Jan. 28,	Jan. 30,	Jan. 28,
	1905.	1904.	1905.
United Kingdom	1.167	1.275	12,478
Continent	202	337	4,270
So. & Cen. Am	840	246	
West Indies	2,223	1.342	
Br. No. Am. Col		955	3,043
Other countries	34	23	291
Other countries	. 03		201
Totals	4,408	4,178	42,909
	AND HAM	S, POUND	5.
United Kingdom		11,316,957	132,891,434
Continent		2,782,190	16,384,280
So, & Cen. Am	41,525	82,225	1,344,383
West Indies	282,675	130,950	3,247,065
Br. No. Am. Col			16,775
Other countries	25,000	28,850	
	20,000		
Totals	14.100,094	14,341,172	154,975,190
L	ARD, POU	NDS.	
United Kingdom	5,707,930	5,427,530	67,977,452
ontinent	4,431,810	10,393,407	66,236,386
So, & Cen, Am		209,425	4,669,422
West Indies		887,395	7,838,785
Br. No. Am. Col			274,450
Other countries	2,670	30,280	2,237,360
W-4-1-	11 101 707	10.010.008	140,000,000
		16,948,037	
RECAPITULAT	ION OF W		PORTS.
		Bacon and	
	Pork, bbls.	Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	4,114	5,605,800	4,793,010
Boston	44	2,132,028	1,611,590
Portland, Me		2,386,200	404,300
Philadelphia		14,390	
Baltimore		1,461,179	2,957,589
Newport News	*****		123,200
New Orleans	208	310,700	393,650
St. John, N. B		2,041,200	625,061
Mobile		148,000	153,475
Totals	4,406	14,100,094	11,121,785
COMPA	RATIVE S	SUMMARY.	
	Nov. 1,	Nov. 1,	

1905. 8,581,8 hams, lbs..154,975,1 149,233,8 OCEAN FREIGHTS

00011		22 2 57	
	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton.	Hamburg. Per 100
Canned meats	10/	15/	29c
Oil cake	7/6	7/6	10e
Bacon	10/	15/	20e
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	20e
Cheese		25/	2M
Butter		30/	234
Tallow	10/	15/	20e
Beef rtierce	1/8	9/4	20e

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following are the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, January 28, 1905, as shown by Lunham's & Moore's statement:

		011				—B	eef.—		-1	Lard.—
Steamers.	Destination.	cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tes.	Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
1Umbria, Liv	rerpool		866	564	100					650
Bovic, Liverpo	ool			1852						1200
New York, So	uthampton			5175		360		717	1328	6671
Manitou, Lone	don			132				218	75	7705
Idaho, Hull .			491	763		25			668	14032
2Ryndam, Rot	terdam	7748	3				162	2	1405	1700
Chemnitz, Bre	men						175	25	85	5050
Finland, Anti	werp	9643	3	383			30	286	75	1650
	Bristol		5178	174				50		4900
	t, Mediterranean			145					65	125
Aros Castle,	South Africa					12	40	5		668
. Total		18061	6535	9188	100	397	407	1303	3701	44351
Last week	**************	38748	2853	9229	400	947	642	1287	9861	60735
Same time	in 1903	39599		11737	4239	645	1698	661	7301	67669
1-Tallow	220 pkm 2_65 -	Jenny 4	allow							

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

TALLOW .- The tone of the market is now very steady, and by that much is more satisfactory than that exhibited in the previous week when buyers had the advantage, yet prices are not changed from then, but only the exhibition is of more disposition to pay

The demands are better from the soap-makers, who had been holding off for some time in expectations of even more favorable market conditions for them, and who are compelled to buy under an increased business in manufactured goods.

Moreover there is more tallow being used by the soapmakers with cottonseed oil than takings of grease by them, since the grease prices are still above those for cottonseed oil, and the latter is being more freely substituted for its particular of the that has for it, notwithstanding the decline that has taken place latterly in the prices of the grease

of about \(\frac{1}{2} \)c.

We think that the rather more confident buyers of the soapmakers as a whole of tallow was started by the more important interest in taking supplies on the part of one or two of the leading soapmakers, as referring to the situation upon our Eastern markets, yet that there is more demand as well at the West from the soapmakers.

It must not be inferred from the above comment upon the market situation that it is an active one, but only that there is more animation to it than has been quoted latterly and that there seems to be returning confi-

dence as to prices.

It is not observed that the compound makers are more freely interested than they had been latterly in the offerings of tallow, although the compound lard business is some what improved. If there was a possibility of the pure lard market working around to materially better prices there would be no ques-tion of much more vitality to the compound lard business, but as under the present indi-cations of the lard market it would seem to be likely that the compound lard business for the near future would be of an ordinary

The English markets have not varied for the week, and it would seem as if the Russian and other continental influences had been well discounted by the before noted decline prices for the tallow in the English markets. The London sale on Wednesday showed un-

changed prices, where 200 casks were sold out of 1,000 casks offered.

In New York a further sale of 200 hogs-heads city was made on Tuesday at 4%c. and that price was further bid, with 4½c. asked. The offerings are hardly more than 200 hogsheads for near delivery. The city in tierces is not plenty and is quoted at 4%@4%c. Edible tallow is at 5%@5½c., and while the make of it is moderate yet there is steadily more than enough on sale for current needs. There have been 250 tierces sold at 5%@51/2c. with at the inside price out of town made goods.

Country made tallow has more attention than it has had for two or three weeks before from the soapmakers, and it is easier to get firm prices for it. The supplies of this country made tallow are closely taken up when the goods are of prime quality, but the low grade stock moves out slowly. Sales for the week of 325,000 pounds in lots at 4½@4%c. for good to prime, chiefly at 4%c. for prime and at 4% @5c. for kettle.

The Eastern markets have been more active and stronger, with at least 2,500 tierces sold and stronger, with all least 2,000 therees sould there at 4½c. for city renderers and 4½c. afterwards asked, with the prime packers' edible sold at 5½c. and prime packers quoted then at 4¾@4½c.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market does not get away materially from the late trading basis. It shows spasmodic demands rather than that of prolonged interest on the part of the compound makers, who, however, have a somewhat enlarged business in compound lard, although there are no indications of marked vitality to it. There is not sufficient assurance as yet from the tone of the number of the market for an all around extirc business. pure lard market for an all around active business in the compounds and until this is had it is doubtful if the stearine market will show pronounced vigor. The steady business for some time, although that it has been of a conservative order, prevents burdensome accumulations of the stearine at our Eastern markets, but there is plenty of it to be had at the West. The New York market is quoted at 6%c. and in Chicago 6%c. asked. S. 150,000 pounds in New York at 6%c.
LARD STEARINE.—The refined Sale of

business has been of larger volume, but the refiners are not doing much in the stearine in New York. Quotations here are 71/4@71/2c.

OLEO OIL .- The offerings of choice lots in Rotterdam are not more than needed; therefor the market there for that class of goods holds firm. Rotterdam quotes at 56@57 florins, New York at 9½@9%c. for choice, 7½c. for prime, and 6c. for low grade.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—The foreign markets take up the supplies close to offerings and at steady prices. Quoted at 32@33c. per gallon.

GREASE .- There has not been marked improvement to the demands despite the late reduction of prices. Yellow has sold as low as 3%c. and ranges from that to 3%c.; handsome lots of bone and house have been held at 4½ @4½c., yet that other parcels have sold at 3½@4c. Choice white is wanted at 5½c., but the ordinary lots of "A" white are hardly better than 4½@4¾c. and "B" white 4½@4¾c. GREASE STEARINE has been hard to

sell at easier prices, with yellow at 41/2c. and white at 4% @5c.

COCOANUT OIL.—There is no marked activity to the market, yet the situation as to activity to the market, yet the situation as a prices is fairly steady. Ceylon, spot, 6¾@ 6½c., and January to March shipments at 6½ @ 6½s.; do. February arrivals, at 6½c.; Cochin, spot, 7½c.; do., February arrivals, 7½c.; do., January to March shipments, at 7c. PALM OIL.—Unsettled, favoring buyers

and somewhat nominal as to prices.

NEATSFOOT OIL .- The jobbing business is somewhat improved and the market has a steady tone. 20 cold test at 97@98c.; 30 do., at 86c.; 40 do., at 63c.; prime at 48@49c.

LARD OIL.—There are somewhat freer demands from the manufacturers, with a slightly irregular market. Prime quoted at 58@

CORN OIL .- Export interest is unimportant and the home business is of a conservative Car lots to the home trade at \$3.20@ 3.25, and job lots to about \$3.35@3.40.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Albert F. Aub and H. St. J. Herfurth were

proposed for membership.
Visitors: H. C. Furness, Edward J. Power,
R. E. Budge, W. A. Pratt, London; T. R. Willings, Liverpool; E. Zeidler, Amsterdam; Maurice Pincoff, F. C. McDowall, Chicago.

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HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.) Chicago.

PACKER HIDES .- The market generally is inactive. Packers are talking firm on branded hides and are predicting that large buyers of leather will pay more than present prices before they get through with purchases for the fall trade. Trading in branded hides has been rather slow the last day or so though sales of February butt brands at January prices is certainly not a weak feature. Some union crop tanners may substitute February native steers for butt brands if they get get low enough prices on the natives. One leading packer is offering December and January native steers from Kansas City and Chicago at 131/2c., and one large packer is holding December native steers at 13%c., and is not offering January salting ahead of cure as he claims that the leather situation and general business prospects are good. Offerings of Texas steers continue light with no sales reported and prices still nominal at 13%, 12% and 11%c. No further sales have been made of butt brands and these continue steady at 121/2c., while Colorados are unchanged at 121/4c. Branded cows are quotable at 11%c., with little stock and no further sales. Further sales of native cows are being made. One prominent packer has sold his light native cows under 50 lbs. at 111/2c., that are to drop out of his sale of 50 lbs. and up cows at

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IN UNITED STATES

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Choice Cooking Off.

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CABLE ADDRESS
"COTTONOIL," Louisville.

11%c. previously reported. A large packer who recently sold his 50 lb. and up cows at 11%c. is now asking 11%c. for 50 lbs. and under, and calls the market stronger all around since the prominent packer referred to above has sold out and ahead. Late salting native bulls are quotable at 101/4 to 101/2c., with one packers' fall bulls held at 11c.

LATER.—A large packer sold two cars of late February and March Colorados at 121/4c. There is a stronger tone to the country hide market with cold weather curtailing receipts. Indiana buffs are held at 10½c. strong. Michigan cows, 25 lbs. and up are bringing 10½c. readily and buyers cannot find buffs offered at 10½c. for prompt shipment.

COUNTRY HIDES—The market continues in the same position. Some large tanners are bidding 10 and 9c. for buffs, but dealers here are afraid to anticipate a decline and fear that if they sell ahead that they will be unable to replenish from country points and hence they prefer to drift with the current which is toward lower prices as hides get into the grubby season and poorer condition. A leading packer who collects country hides is offering a car of buffs at 10¼ and 9¼c., is offering a car of buffs at 10½ and 9½c., and dealers also offer at these prices, though as stated above bids are only 10 and 9c. Some Michigan dealers have been selling buffs to local tanners at 10½ and 9½c., and the sales frequently include heavy cows are held at 10½ and 9½c., with buyers bidding 10½ and 9½c. Extremes are quotable at 10½ and 9½c. with choice lots mostly held at 10½ and 9½c. Heavy steers range from 11½ to 11½c., with most lots selling at inside price. A large Wisconsin tanner is contracting for February receipts of bulls at contracting for February receipts of bulls at 9c. and 8c. on selection from dealers here.

CALFSKINS—The principal feature of the market has been a sale by Nelson Morris & Company of 4,000 St. Louis tickey kips at 12½c., along with 3,500 of his St. Louis packer calfakins at 13%c. on a special se-lection of both. The calfakin situation gen-erally rules firm and there are not many here to offer. It is believed that it would be difficult to buy Chicago city skins under 14% or possibly 14%c., and the latter figure is being asked. Choice ouside cities continue quotable at 14½ to 14%c., and choice lots of countries are firm at 14½c. Kips continue to rule at 11 to 11½c., but 12c. can be secured for good lots containing fall take-off. Deacons sell at 95 and 75c.

SHEEPSKINS—There is a fair demand, and packers continue to hold firm in their views. Prime heavy packer sheep bring as high as \$1.85, and Chicago packer lambs are held at \$1.65. Receipts of country skins continue well cleaned up at prices ranging all the way from \$1 to \$1.55, according to lots.

New York.

DRY HIDES-Buyers have taken most of the offerings at unchanged prices. Sales include: 7,000 Puerto Cabellos, etc., at 22½c.; 800 Vera Cruz at 21c., and 2,300 wet salted Mexicans at 12 and 12½c., duty paid.

CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES-The market is quiet and unchanged with no sales reported.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS-No further sales of hides are reported here since the car of State cows at 9%c. flat Wednesday. Another car of State cows is offered here today at 10 and 9c. on selection. Several lots of Pennsylvania heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up are being offered at 10¼ to 10½c. selected. A local dealer sold a car of bulls at a shade A local dealer sold a car of bulls at a snade under 9 and 8c. on selection. There are few bids for ordinary heavy steers at over 11c. Good lots of country calfskins are mostly held at \$1.15, \$1.45 and \$1.75, but some buyers refuse to bid over \$1.10, \$1.40 and \$1.70, and one lot of 2,500 New York State calfskins was sold here at the latter quotation.

GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION.

The third quarterly volume of the statistics of the German Empire shows the number of animals which were submitted to official meat inspection from July 1 to September 30, 1904. There were inspected in the German Empire 1,972,727 cattle (of which 145,682 were oxen, 128,553 bulls, 379,179 cows, 246,478 young cattle over 3 months, and 1,072,835 calves under 3 months), 3,508,-461 hogs, 768,461 sheep, 44,223 goats, 23,827 horses and 762 dogs.

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Weel Puller and Renderer

Manufacturer of Poultry Food

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Ass Superintendents' Association of the United States. ociation, and the official organ of the Oil Mill

Market Situation.

While the close of the market is a weak While the close of the market is a weak one at some decline, more particularly on some constructions of the ginners' cotton report, yet the undertone of the market had been slightly healthier, on the whole, for the week, not only at the seaboard, but at the South, both for the refined and crude oil. Yet that the variations in prices have been of small order. The tone had been enhanced a little, nerhaps wholly so through the reserved disorder. The tone had been enhanced a little, perhaps, wholly so, through the reserved disposition to sell at the producing points except at about ½c. advanced prices, and in instances unwillingness to sell at all by the indicated sections at around current prices. Nevertheless, that demands, as a rule, had not following the more confident views of sellers, although that there was some disposition to pay them. Inquiries, however, are of a more decided order upon the old trading basis, but, of course, accomplish little business.

The fact that there is continued unwilling-

The fact that there is continued unwillingness to sell the seed supplies at the late low prices offered for them and that the receipts of seed continue small, together with the fact that the mills had a good deal of oil taken out of their hands by demands for some time before this week upon them for the supplies, encouraged the feeling among the supplies, encouraged the feeling among the mills for the firmer prices they ask. The fact remains, however, that there is no material enlargement of home consumers' demands for the oil, and that the foreign markets are becoming quieter in their trading in it; therefore that the conditions of trading in actual oil work somewhat against the developments at the mills and make a hesitating temper in trading. Ordinary condi-tions of demands would easily throw the market to a firmer basis. Plenty of seed could be had if better prices were offered for it. And it is becoming significant that the oil

market, so long as it hangs around the current prices, by which the mills would not care to pay more money for the seed than the prices at present prevailing for it, that the movement forward of the seed is likely the movement forward of the seed is likely to be of a somewhat reserved order. It must be understood, however, that the seed receipts for the season thus far are materially ahead of those of the previous year, for a corresponding time, however moderate they have been since January 1, and as of a small order, particularly, within a few days. The talk is that the seed will seen he much more frealy. is that the seed will soon be much more freely

There is no question but that the con-ervative mood in buying the oil thus far this season, by home sources particularly, is a great disappointment, and because of which it is hard to pull prices up from any low trading for it. Yet at the same time because of the slowness of demands in ab-sorbing the oil and its effect indirectly upon seed prices all that is possible in the way of productions of the oil from the large outturns of seed, considering the extent of the cotton crop, does not come at once.

cotton crop, does not come at once.

The export interest which had been taking very fair quantities of the oil only recently becomes quiet on any easier tendency of prices for it, and it is quiet at present for the prime yellow grade, although that it is moderately active for the edible oils.

We think that the undertone of the oil market is a quiet one, however that it spasmodically eases up, but that only small changes in prices are probable. Yet there does not seem any probability of any very marked or more than moderate advance in prices for the near future, whatever may take place in them as the season is more advanced. place in them as the season is more advanced. It might be an outcome because of the very

conservative methods at present indulged in

concerning buying the oil, and as this con-servative buying is indulged in through some trade expectations of ultimately lower prices, that the effects of it may be the reverse of those at present expected. It could be said, of course, that there is nothing in the volume of the compound land

nothing in the volume of the compound lard business for encouragement among the com-pound makers to make liberal contracts ahead for supplies of the oil; moreover, that ahead for supplies of the oil; moreover, that these compound makers are doubtful that the compound lard business will be a large one for the season in view of the abundant sup-plies of hog fat; therefore, or by that man-ner of reasoning, they are led to cautiousness in contracting for oil supplies. Nevertheless, we think that the compound makers have, as well, got the "bee in their bonnet," that it is a low-pried year for fats, and that because well, got the "bee in their bonnet," that it is a low-priced year for fats, and that because of it they are chancing developments. It rather looks to us that unless some conditions at present existing are changed, and more particularly those that relate to the cautious demands for the oil by which the mills do not at times get sufficient tank capacity for productions, and as well from the fact that the slow demands for the oil and easy prices the slow demands for the oil and easy prices for it permit the low prices offered for seed, therefore restricting its marketing, that there are likely to be better market prices for the oil after awhile than some of the consumers

are at present anticipating.

The speculation of outsiders, however may The speculation of outsiders, however may be more of a menace to the market as the season gets ahead to the time when these speculators would have to stand for deliveries of the oil or get rid of their contracts, if the market fails to get up to the basis to let the speculators out even. There is no question but that just now all speculative holdings of outsiders are well protected. A few deliveries are due them on March confew deliveries are due them on March con-



COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

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tracts, but the May and July deliveries are the principal months they have traded in. Just now the speculative demand is slack,

and there is very little inquiry to cover contracts.

Not much satisfaction can be had out of the last Census Bureau preliminary report cotton ginned, as reports had been refused by 477 ginners, and the quantities previously returned by them are brought forward in the census bulletin, without any addition. Yet the returns from 695 counties show the amount ginned to January 16, as 9,808,030 running bales, against 7,419,690 running bales same counties prior to January 16, 1904. Counting round as half bales, the quantity of cotton ginned in the counties reported prior to January 16, 1905, is 9,717,693 bales, compared with 7,168,381 bales for 1904. All sorts of figuring can be done on the returns, and the trade is no nearer the extent of the cotton crop than before; as it estimates it cotton ginned, as reports had been refused by cotton crop than before; as it estimates it variously from 12,800,000 to 13,200,000 bales. The only definite thing that can be said about the cotton crop is that it is a very large one. Just how much of it will be held back by the planters under the temper that is being displaneters under the temper that is being dis-played of a reserved marketing of it is an-other matter. It would be quite certain that the size of the cotton crop, when the amounts of it that have appeared in sight for the season to next September will not then be ascertained, however more fortunate the government may be intermediately in get-ting at the amount of the cotton that has ting at the amount of the cotton that has been ginned. There is no question of a cotton crop large enough for seed supplies for any late expected oil production if the seed supplies can be had at the prices that must be offered for them to correspond with the low ruling values of the seed products. And the larger portion of the trade believes that may additional seed apply to make it will any additional seed supply to make it will be had, notwithstanding the present temper of the holders of the seed for a reserved mar-keting of it, and the freer use of the seed than ordinarily in many sections, more par-ticularly in the Southwest, for cattle feeding, and the rather extensive use of the seed for fertilizing purposes instead of other fertil-izers, which latter from most reports are under much more neglect than in most seasons, and because of their relatively high prices as against the market value for the seed. In an all around way it would not ap-pear likely that fertilizers would be used anywhere near as freely this season as in the previous year, however much more freely than then the seed is being used. If the planters carry out their proposition of a reduced cotton acreage for next season, (and become however irregular the comments are concerning it, it looks to us as an altogether probable outcome, since the consideration would be

that the effects of this last large cotton crop would likely be more severely felt if another full cotton crop came along) that the use of that the use of fertilizers will be of a materially less urg-

New York Transactions.

At the close of the previous week there was slightly stronger market for spot oil and for February and March because of the late export demand and the desire to get the oil for deliveries. There were sales of 200 barrels prime yellow, May, at 24½c.; 200 barreis prime yellow, May, at 24½c.; 200 barreis do. at 24¾c. The prices last Saturday were for prime yellow, January, at 24@25c.; February at 24@24¼c.; May at 24½@24¼c.; May at 25½@25½c.; September at 25½@25¼c.

On Monday the market opened firmer but closed easier; prime yellow, February, 24\(\frac{1}{4}\)(@25c., and last call at 24\(\frac{1}{4}\)(@24\(\frac{1}{4}\)c.; March, early in the day, at 24\(\frac{1}{4}\)(@25c. and late at 24\(\frac{1}{4}\)(@24\(\frac{1}{4}\)c.; April, all through the day, 24\(\frac{1}{4}\)(@25c.) @25c.; May, 24% @25%c.; July, early, at 25% @25%c., and late 25% @25%c.; Septemearly, at 251/2@261/4c., and late 251/4@ c.; sales of 100 barrels September at 26c.

On Tuesday the market was about steady with more activity in July. Prices, prime yelwith more activity in July. Prices, prime yellow, February, 24½ @24½c.; March, at 24½ @25½c.; April, 24¾ @25½c.; and at the close at 25@25½c.; Mary, at 25@25½c. and later at 25½ @25½c.; July, at 25½ @25½c. and at 26@26½c.; September, at 26@26½c.; and at 26@26½c.; sales 1,000 barrels prime yellow, May, at 25½c.; 1,750 barrels February, at 24½c.; 300 barrels do. at 24¾c.; 3,200 barrels July, at 25¾c.

On Wednesday a slack market. Sales 250 barrels prime yellow, May, at 25¼c.; 100 barrels July, at 25¾c.

Prices: February, 24¼ @24¾c.; April, at 24¾ @25c. and at 24½ @24¾c.; April, at 24¾ @25c. and at 24½ @25c.; May, at 25@25½c. and at 25½ @25¾; July, at 25½ @26c. and at 25½ @25¾c.; September, at 26@26½c.

tember. at 26@261/c.

On Thursday the market opened slacker and in instances 1/4c. lower, and in the after-noon it was still lower. Sale, 100 bbls. prime noon it was still lower. Sale, 100 bbls. prime yellow, May, at 25c.; prices on the early "call": February, as well as March, at 24@ 24½c.; April, at 24¼@25c.; May, at 24¼@25¼c.; September, at 25¾@26¼c., and on the last "call" sales 200 bbls. February, at 24¼c. Prices then: February, 24@24¼c.; March, 24¼@25c.; July, 25¼@25½c., and after the "call" sales 2,000 bbls. April at 24½c., 500 bbls. July at 25¼c.; 200 bbls. September at 25¾c. (Friday's prices on page 42.)

Export Demand.

Deliveries are being steadily made to ex-orters, which keeps the spot market fairly m. But there is a slacker feeling among porters, foreign buyers even in edible grades, although ere is a moderately active movement in these edible oils. The fact that the market does not tone up, as it had been thought possible by some of the foreign markets it would, tends to the more conservative feeling among the foreign markets in buying. Besides the late shipments, and which have been particularly liberal to Rotterdam, satisfy for the present such demands as had been ready to come in when, as it was supposed, the turning point had been reached. Sales this week about 6,000 had been reached. Sales this week about 0,000 barrels for export, and it includes near deliveries of prime yellow at 24½@24¾c. and edible grades at 27½@28c. More of the export demand than latterly has gone to Texas temporarily, where prices have been relatively more favorable to the shippers. Marseilles has offered 24½c. for prime yellow for May delivery in New York, and just about that degree under the market here has been offered by other foreign markets.

Compound Makers' Demands.

The compound lard business has improved, but it is not active. The sales of the com

The Procter @ Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

OTTONSEED

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow Venus, Prime Summer White

Proctor, Cincinnati, U.S. A.

Marigold Cooking Oil Puritan Salad Oil **Jersey** Butter Oll

Office: CINCINNATI, O. Refinery, IVORYDALE, O

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

OF ALL GRADES OF COTTONSEED OIL

"SNOWFLAKE"

A CHOICE WHITE OIL FOR BAKING, FRYING AND COOKING

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS

BROKERS

ORDERS TO BUY OR SELL Cotton Seed Oil **FUTURE DELIVERY**

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

pounds are from 45 @47 c. for car lots, chiefly at 4%c. The compound makers regard the demands for the compounds as of a spurty order, and that the distributors of them figure upon supplies more for near needs of them rather than they have marked confidence in the fat markets. The buying of the cotton oil by the compound makers is not urged by the present temper of the compound lard business. At some time the compound makers will have to much more freely buy the cotton oil, since their season's wants are not anywhere as well protected as ordinarily.

Mills Situation.

There has been restricted trading at the mills because of the stronger prices asked, and the generally more confident feeling on the part of the mills, while buyers have been un-willing to meet the asking prices. For crude part of the mills, while buyers have been unwilling to meet the asking prices. For crude in tanks at the Southeast and Mississippi mills 16½c. is bid for February and to 17c. asked, and for March delivery 17c. is bid. Loose prime yellow in Texas has been quoted at 18½c., and at New Orleans at 20@20½c. Crude in tanks in Texas is at about 15½c. There have been sales of equal to about 7,000 barrels in Texas. barrels in Texas.

Seed Situation.

As before noted, the receipts of seed continue moderate, and just now they are of less volume than even at this time last year. In Georgia an advance has been paid for the seed to \$13 per ton, but in most other Southeast sections the bids are generally from \$10@12 and in Texas at about \$10@11.

Oil Cake.

After the considerable business latterly with the fertilizer companies, the market is quieter from that source. There is considerable going to Europe on old contracts, and there is a little new demand thence. This has been the most satisfactory season ever had in the amount of business done with Europe, alamount or business done with Europe, although that the prices made have not been recently so satisfactory as those made early in the season. At New Orleans \$24 is asked per long ton, and the market is firm, with some little "short" interest. The prices of cake are now about \$2 per ton under the best prices made in the fall months.

Lard Market.

The lard market varies frequently within a narrow range of prices, but does not get ma-terially away from the late trading basis. There is an effort to hold it firm, but there is working against it the statistical figures, which show steadily accumulating stocks both in Europe and in this country, and attempts for strong prices do not bring out material speculative animation, as the outsider is seemingly afraid of the "long" side.

Tallow Markets Outlook.

After the late decline of %c. in the prices of tallow the market is now steadier, since some of the large soapmakers had become buyers. City hogshead tallow is now, in New York, at 4%c. bid and 4½c. asked.

CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.) Hamburg Feb. 3.-Cottonseed oil is quiet; prices about 32 marks for near delivery of prime summer yellow and off grade at about 31½ marks.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.) Marseilles, Feb. 3.—Cottonseed oil is quiet; prime summer yellow at about 40½@41 francs; butter oil about 42½ francs.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.) Rotterdam, Feb. 3.—Cotton oil quieter; prime quoted at about 19@19½ florins, and butter oil at 211/2 florins.

Trieste.

(By Cable to The Mational Provisioner.)

Trieste, Feb. "3—Cottonseed oil quiet;
prime summer yellow about 39½ to 41
francs as to deliveries, and butter oil at 41½ to 421/2 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Feb. 3.-Cottonseed oil rather firmer; prime summer yellow 15s. 6d.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.) Dallas, Tex., Feb. 2.—Tone of the market is some stronger; 16c. bid and paid for prime crude oil. Meal, \$22.50, f. o. b. Galveston.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Feb. 2.—Louisiana prime crude is selling at 16c.; Mississippi, 16½c.; Texas, 15½c. asked. Very little oil is offering, but the production is steadily continuing. Cake is firm at \$24, long ton, ship's side. Meal is steady at \$23.50, long ton, ship's side. Hulls are unchanged.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 2.—The oil market is firm at 17c. for February and March, with limited sales. The meal market is weak at \$20.50 Atlanta. Hulls are steady at \$5.50, loose; \$7 sacked.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Kansas City, Feb. 2.—The cotton oil market is stronger and higher. Prime crude sold

at 16c. for Texas, and 151/2@161/2c. for Territories, according to location. Prime yellow sold at 181/2c. for Texas.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Feb. 2.-Market developed some firmness in the early part of the week, principally on July, which month advanced from 25@25%c. The last few days, however, market has relapsed into dulness. Prices today closed about the same to 1/4 c. higher than a week ago. At the present moment there seems to be a general disinclination to speculate either way, the speculators apparently being unable to decide which way the market is likely to go. The undertone, however, remains quite firm.

The export business has been on the smallest possible scale, and the few bids coming in from Europe are nearly all below the par-ity of the market here. Crude oil has been in better demand with a report of 17c. being paid in some instances in the Southeast; the

market to-day is 16½c@16¾c.

Closing prices to-day were as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, February, 24c. bid and 24¼c. asked; March, 24¼c. bid and 24½c. asked; April, 24½c. sales; Sales; Sartomber 25%c bid and 24½c. asked; July, 25¼c. sales; Sartomber 25%c bid and 26 asked.

Sales; September, 25%c. bid and 26c. asked.
We also quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 28c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 27%c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 14s. 3d.; prime crude oil in tanks in southeast, February, 16@16%c.; March, 17c.

CRUSHERS' COMMITTEES IN CAUCUS.

The committees of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association met in Dallas, Tex., last week to consider ways and means for increasing the value of cottonseed products. The oil market, for instance, is demoralized. The price of cottonseed oil is relatively lower than ordinary greases and lards. The meeting at Dallas was really an adjourned one from that held in the same city on January 11.

The crushers are particularly concerned about crude oil and the price of cotton seed. Seed has been selling as high as \$10 when the price of products will not justify more than \$7 per ton for seed. The meeting last week was to cover all the points involved, and to suggest the remedy. The whole matter is of a confidential order, more or less, and the conclusions are not to be made

Hogless Lard

Snowdrift = the Health = Cooking = Fat

The Southern Cotton Oil Co.: New York Savannah

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending February 2, 1905, and for the period since September 1, 1904, were as follows:

From New York.

	For	Since
	Week.	Sept. 1.
Port.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Abordeen	_	
Adelaide		25 53
Alexandria	_	1.673
Algiers	_	3,431
Algoa Bay	14	23
Ancona	-	350
Antigua	_	76
Antwerp Auckland	_	1,206
Barbadoes	_	47 557
Rergen		250
Bergen	-	300
Bordeaux		2,395
Bridgeton	. 26	315
Bristol	_	10
Buenos Ayres	_	1,000
Caibarien	_	10
Cardiff		170 10
Cartagena	4	4
Cayenne		151
Christiania		526
Christiansand	name	25
Cludad Bolivar	_	9
Colon	. 8	306
Consultation	100	2,300
Corinto	. 9	110
Dantzie	150	2,050
Delagon Bay	_	21
Demerara	. 124	545
Drontheim	. 25	25
Dublin		76
Dunkirk	. 25	25
East London	_	125
Fiume	_	1,800
Fort de France	276	1,151
Fremantle		58
Galats	-	450
Genoa Georgetown	. 50	16,002
Georgetown	. —	124
Glasgow		265 2,785
Gothenberg Guadalopae	100	1.256
Guadalopue		1,304
Guayaquil		45
Hamburg	. 150	2.397
Havana Havre	. 58	710 16,087
Hong Kong	. 00	54
Hull		
Kingston	149	190
Kingston	149	190 1,364 900
Kingston	149	190 - 1,364 900 530
Kingston	149	190 1,364 900 530 4,692
Hull Kingston Konlgsberg La Gustra Læghorn Liverpool	149 100 18 25	190 1,364 900 530 4,692
Hull Kingston Konigsberg La Gusira Leghors Liverpool Loudoe	149	190 1,364 900 530 4,692 2,617 1,365
Hull Kingston Konlgsberg La Gustra Leghorn Liverpool Loudoe Macoris Malmo	149 100 18 25	190 1,364 900 530 4,402 2,617 1,365 1,017
Hull Kingston Konlgaberg La Gusfra Legborn Llyerpool Loudon Macoris Malmo Matta	149 100 18 25	190 1,364 900 530 4,602 2,617 1,365 1,017 15
Hull Kingston Konlgaberg La Gusfra Legborn Llyerpool Loudon Macoris Malmo Matta	149 100 18 25	190 1,364 900 530 4,692 2,617 1,365 1,017 15 958 295
Hull Kingston Konlgaberg La Gusfra Larghorn Liverpool London Macoris Malmo Matta Manchester	149 100 18 25	190 1,364 900 530 4,692 2,617 1,365 1,017 15 959 295 20
Hull Kingston Konlgaberg La Gusfra Larghorn Liverpool London Macoris Malmo Matta Manchester	149 100 18 25	190 1.364 900 539 4.602 2.617 1.365 1,017 15 958 295 20 8
Hull Kingston Konlgaberg La Guafra La-ghorn La-typoor London Macoris Malmo Malta Mancester Mannos Maraaibo Maraeiles Martings	149 100 18 25 430	190 1,364 900 530 4,692 2,617 1,365 1,017 15 959 295 20
Hull Kingston Konlgaberg La Guafra La-ghorn Llyerpool Loudon Macoris Malmo Matta Mancheater Manos Maracalbo Maraciles Martinique Massowah Massowah	149 100 18 25 430 —	190 1.364 900 530 4.692 2.617 1.365 1,017 15 958 295 20 8 26.393
Hull Kingston Konlgaberg La Guafra La-gborn Liverpool Loudon Macoris Malmo Malta Mancester Manos Maracaibo Maracaibo Martique Massowah Martinge	140 100 18 25 420 	190 1.364 900 530 4.402 2.617 1.365 1.017 15 958 295 20 8 26.393 928 120 39
Hull Kingston Konlgsberg La Gustra Laghorn Laverpool Laverpool Loudoc Macoris Maimo Malta Mance Mancester Manos Maracaibo Maracaibo Marachis Marachis	140 100 18 25 420 	190 1.364 900 530 4.402 2.617 1.365 1.017 15 958 295 20 8 26.393 39 375
Hull Kingston Konlgaberg La Guafra La-ghorn Liverpool Loudoe Macoris Malmo Malta Manne Mannester Mannester Mannes Maracaibo Maracaibo Martingue Massowah Mathasas Melbourne Montego Bar	140 100 18 25 430 	190 1.364 900 530 4.402 2.617 1.365 1.017 15 958 295 20 8 26.393 928 130 39 375 58
Hull Kingston Konlgaberg La Guafra Larghorn Liverpool London Macoris Maimo Malta Mannes Manchester Mannes Maranibo Maran	149 100 18 25 420 	190 1.364 900 530 4.492 2.617 1.365 1.017 15 958 295 20 8 26.393 375 58 2.574
Hull Kingston Konlgaberg La Guafra La-ghorn Liverpool London Macoris Malmo Malta Manno Malta Mannos Martanibo Maraeiles Marseiles Maraeiles Martingee Massowah Matanans Melbourne Montergo Bay Montergo Bay Montergo Naples Naples Newcastlo	140 100 18 25 430 	190 1.364 900 530 4.602 2.617 1.365 1.017 15 958 296 20 8 26.393 928 120 39 375 58 2.574 2.839
Hull Kingston Konlgaberg La Guafra Larphorn Liverpool London Macoris Malmo Matta Manchester Manos Maracalbo Maracalbo Maralles Martingse Massowah Mattanzas Melbourne Montevideo Naples Newcastlo Oran	149 100 18 25 420 	190 1.364 900 530 4.692 2.617 1.365 1,017 15 958 296 8 26.393 928 120 9375 25.74 2.839
Hull Kingston Konlgaberg La Guafra La-gborn Liverpool London Macoris Malmo Malta Manno Malta Mannos Maraaibo Maraaibo Maraaibo Maranibo Ma	149 100 18 25 420 	190 1.364 900 2.617 1.365 1.017 1.365 2.00 2.2617 2.017 2.893 2.00 2.231 4.06
Hull Kingston Konlgaberg La Guafra Larphorn Llyrepool Londor Macoris Malmo Matea Manchester Manos Maracaibo Maracaib	149 100 18 25 420 	190 1.364 900 5.39 4.692 2.617 1.365 1.017 15 958 296 29 8 26.393 39 375 58 2.574 2.839 20 406 94
Hull Kingston Konlgaberg La Guafra La-ghorn Liverpool London Macoris Malmo Matra Mannes Mannes Mannes Maracaibo Maracaibo Maraciles Maringe Massowah Matanzas Melbourne Monteyideo Naples Newcastle Oras Phillipaville Port Antonlo Port an Prince	149 100 18 25 420 	190 1.364 2.617 1.365 1.017 1.365 20 8 26.393 928 120 375 2.574 2.839 2.574 406 94 51
Hull Kingston Konlgaberg La Guafra Larphorn Llyrepool Londor Macoris Malmo Matea Manchester Manos Maracaibo Onas Melbourne Nagles Newcastlo Oras Phillipaville Port Antonto	149 100 18 25 420 	190 1.364 900 5.39 4.692 2.617 1.365 1.017 15 958 296 29 8 26.393 39 375 58 2.574 2.839 20 406 94

		-
Port of Spain	_	84
Port Said	-	448
Progresso	42	61
Puerto Plata	-	30
Rio Janeiro	415	2.273
Rotterdam	911	6.215
St. Kitts	26	581
St. Thomas	29	37
San Domingo City		87
Santiago		24
Santos		895
Shanghai	_	19
Sierra Leone	_	10
Singapore	_	76
Southampton	150	550
Stavanger	60	360
	0.0	
		3,225
Stockholm	-	440
Sydney	-	478
Tunglers	-	200
Trieste	-	16,641
Trinidad	_	758
Tunis	_	110
Valetta	_	1,120
Valparaiso	146	1,280
Velle	_	200
Venice	-	17,017
Vera Cruz	-	77
Wellington	_	70
Totals	4,442	166,708
From New Orleans.		
Antwerp	-	3,400

	From	New Orl	eans.	
				- 3,40
Belfast				- 45
Bremen				- 1,24
Copenhagen	********			- 1.10
Genoa				- 30
				0 2,60
Hamburg .			48	0 6.91
Havana			40	0 87
Havre			10	0 1.11
Hull				- 50
Liverpool .			5.15	0 9.83
Manchester	*********		=	
Marsellles				- 6.67
				- 10,05
Totale			7.00	# 00 on

From Baltimore.

Antwerp .		0																٠					-		784
Bremen									0											_			_		12
Bremerha	¥	e	n																				_		266
Copenhage	PI	n					٠																_		800
Hamburg																							-		100
Havre																							_		200
Rotterdan																							_		2.856
Stettin .				0	0	0		0		0 -	0 1			0	0			۰					_		536
																					_	_	_	_	
Totals																							-		5.645

From Galveston.

Rotterdam — 31.756	Trieste . Vera Crus	 . ,	. ,					×		×		 	×			2,134	2,224 6,534
Hamburg 686	Antwerp				0 1											_	2,686

From Newport News.

London Rotterdam													1,300	5,99
Totals												_	. 3.189	5,99

Recapitulation.

				-	_	-	_	E	_	_	_	•	-	-	_	_	_	•			
From	New	York										٥	0						 	4,442	166,70
From	New	Orlea	ns					0	۰	0	0	0	٥	0 1						7,295	98,96
From	Galv	eston										0							 	2,134	44,35

		ltimore wport														3,189	5,645 14,732
Gra	nd	total,	all	ı	ю	P	ts		0	0	0 .			4	1	7,060	330,406

COTTONSEED RECEIPTS.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 26.

The National Provisioner, New York.

Gentlemen: Feeling that you are interested in conditions as they exist, we beg to give you herewith seed receipts at Memphis for this season as compared with last. These are the official records of receipts as compiled by the Memphis Merchants' Exchange. They are:

Seed receipts to Jan. 1, 1905, 2,540 cars, against 1,911 cars to Jan. 1, 1904; 197,023 sacks to Jan. 1, 1905, against 150,270 sacks to Jan. 1, 1904. Figuring 20 tons to the car, and 110 lbs. to the sack, receipts for the present season to Jan. 1 would be 15,301 in excess of last year.

excess of last year.

From Jan. 1 to Jan. 26, inclusive, receipts of seed are 202 cars and 10,354 sacks, against 550 cars and 47,911 sacks in 1904, making the total receipts of the season to date, Jan. 26, 1905, 2,742 cars and 207,377 sacks, as against 2,463 cars and 198,181 sacks for the season of

You will note the receipts for January of this year are about one-third as much as they were last season during the month of January. Several of the mills in Memphis have closed down and our information is that none of the others have as much as two weeks' run on hand.

Yours very truly, PHOENIX COTTON OIL CO.

JULIAN FIELD

Broker in Cottonseed Products and Fertilizing Materials ATLANTA, GA.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS COTTONSEED OIL

308 and 308 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Ma

Lombard Iron Works & Supply Company

AUGUSTA, GA.

Builders and Dealers in ENGINES, BOILERS,
Tanks, Stacks, Standpipes, etc.; Bridge and
Architectural Iron Work; Railroad, Cotton, Saw,
Fertilizer, Oil and Ice MACHINERY and Supplies and Repairs; Shafting, Pullers, Hangers,
Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose; MILL
SUPPLIES and TOOLS; Foundry, Machine,
Boller and Bridge Work. Capacity for 800 hands.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

(Continued from page 15.)

Although the combination alleged embraces restraint and monopoly of trade within a single State, its effect upon commerce among the States is not accidental, secondary, remote or merely probable. On the allegations of the bill the latter commerce no less, pereven more, than commerce within a single State, is an object of attack. More-over, it is a direct object. It is that for the sake of which the several specific acts courses of conduct are done and adopted.

Therefore the case is not the United States vs. E. C. Knight Company, where the subject matter of the combination was manufacture and the direct object monopoly of manufacture within a State. However likely monopoly of commerce among the States in the article manufactured was to follow from the article manufactured was to follow from the agreement, it was not a necessary consequence nor a primary end. Here the subject matter is sales and the very point of the combination is to restrain and monopolize commerce among the States in respect of such sales. The two cases are near to each other as sconer or later always must have other, as sooner or later always must hap pen where lines are to be drawline between them is distinct.

vs. Lowry.)

So, again, the line is distinct between this So, again, the line is distinct between this case and Hopkins vs. the United States. All that was decided there was that the local business of commission merchants was not commerce among the States, even if what the brokers were employed to sell was an object of such commerce. The brokers were not like the defendants before us; themselves the buyers and sellers. They only furnished certain facilities for the sales. Therefore, there again the effects of the Therefore, there again the effects of the combination of brokers upon the commerce was only indirect, and not within the act. Whether the case would have been different if the combination had resulted in exorbitant

charges was left open.
In Anderson vs. United States, the defendants were buyers and sellers at the stock yards, but their agreement was merely not to employ brokers or to recognize yard traders who were not members of their association. Any yard trader could become a member of the association on complying with the conditions, and there was said to be no feature of a monopoly in the case. It was held that the combination did not directly regulate commerce between the States, and, being formed with a different intent, was not within the act. The present case is more like Montague vs. Lowry.

For the foregoing reasons we are of opin-ion that the carrying out of the scheme al-leged, by the means set forth, properly may be enjoined, and that the bill cannot be dis-

missed.

So far it has not been necessary to consider whether the facts charged in any single paragraph constitute commerce among the States or show an interference with it. There can be no doubt, we apprehend as to the collective effect of all the facts, if true, and if the defendants entertain, the intent alleged. We pass now to the particulars and will consider the corresponding parts of the injunction at the same time. The first ques-

tion arises on the sixth section.

The section charges a combination of in-dependent dealers to restrict the competi-tion of their agents when purchasing stock from them in the stock yards. The pur-chasers and their slaughtering establishments are largely in different States from those of the stock yards, and the sellers of the cattle perhaps it is not too much to assume, largely in different States from either. The intent of the combination is not merely restrict competition among the parties, but as we have said, by force of the general al-legation at the end of the bill, to aid in an attempt to monopolize commerce among the States. It is said that this charge is too vague and that it does not set forth a case commerce among the States.

Taking up the latter objection first, com-

merce among the States is not a technical

legal conception, but a practical one drawn from the course of business. When cattle When cattle are sent for sale from a place in one State, with the expectation that they will end their transit, after purchase, in another, and when transit, after purchase, in another, and when in effect they do so, with only the interruption necessary to find a purchaser at the stock yards, and when this is a typical, constantly recurring course, the current thus existing is a current of commerce among the States, and the purchase of the cattle is a part and incident of such commerce.

What we say is true at least of such a purchase by residents in another State from that of the seller and of the cattle. And we need not trouble ourselves at this time as to whether the statute could be escaped by any arrangement as to the place where the

sale, in point of law, is consummated. But the sixth section of the bill charges an interference with such sales, a restraint of the parties by mutual contract and a combination not to compete in order to monopolize. It is immaterial if the section also embraces domestic transactions. It should be added that the cattle in the stock yard are not at rest even to the extent that was held sufficient to warrant taxation in American Steel & Wire Company vs. Speed.

But it may be that the question of taxation bes not depend upon whether the article taxed may or may not be said to be in the course of commerce between the States, but course of commerce between the States, but whether the tax so far affects that commerce as to amount to a regulation of it. The injunction against taking part in a combination, the effect of which will be a restraint of trade among the States by directing the defendants again to refrain from hidding acceptance are state of live. bidding against one another at sales of live stock, is justified so far as the subject-matter is concerned.

The injunction, however, refers not to trade among the States in cattle, concerning which there can be no question of original packages, but of trade in fresh meats, as the trade forbidden to be restrained, and it is objected that the trade in fresh meats de-scribed in the second and third sections of the bill is not commerce among the States, because the meat is sold at the slaughtering or when sold elsewhere may

in less than the original packages.

But the allegations of the second section even if they import a technical passing of title at the slaughtering places, also import that the sales are to persons in other States and that the shipments to other States are part of the transaction—pursuant to such sales—and the third section imports that the same things which are sent to agents are sold by them, and sufficiently indicate that some at least of the sales are of the original Moreover, the sales are by per packages.

sons in one State to persons in another.

But we do not mean to imply that the rule But we do not mean to imply that the rule which marks the point at which the State taxation or regulation becomes permissible necessarily is beyond the scope of interference by Congress in cases where such interference is deemed necessary for the protection of commerce among the States. Nor do we mean to intimate that the statue under consideration is limited to that point. Beyond what we have said above, we leave those questions as we find them. They were touched upon in the Northern Securities

We are of the opinion, further, that the charge in the sixth section is not too vague. The charge is not of a single agreement, but of a course of conduct intended to be con-Under the act it is the duty of the tinued. Under the act it is the duty of the court, when applied to, to stop the conduct. The thing done and intended to be done is perfectly definite. With the purpose mentioned, directing the defendants' agents and inducing each other to refrain from competition in bids. The defendants cannot be ordered to compete, but they properly can be forbidden to give directions or to make agreements not to compete. (See Addyston Pipe & Steel Company vs. United States.)

The injunction follows the charge. No objection was made on the ground that it is

objection was made on the ground that it is not confined to the places specified in the bill. It seems to us, however, that it ought set forth more exactly transactions in ich such directions and agreements are bidden. The trade in fresh meat referred which forbidden. forbidden. The trade in fresh meat referred to should be defined somewhat as it is in the bill, and the sales of stock should be confined to sales of stock at the stock yards named, which stock is sent from other States to the stock yards for sale or is bought at those yards for transport to another State. other State.

After what we have said, the seventh, eighth and ninth sections need no special remark, except that the cartage referred to in Section 9 is not an independent matter, such as was dealt in Pennsylvania Railroad vs. Knight, but a part of the contemplated transit—cartage for delivery of the goods.

The general words of the injunction "or by any other method or device, the purpose and effect of which is to restrain commerce as aforesaid," should be stricken out. The defendants ought to be informed as accurately as the case permits what they are forbidden to do. Specific devices are mentioned in the bill, and they stand prohibited. The words quoted are a sweeping injunction to obey the law, and are open to the objection which we stated at the beginning that it was our duty to avoid.

The acts charged in the tenth section, apart from the combination and the intent, may, perhaps, not necessarily be unlawful, may, perhaps, not necessarily be unlawful, except for the adjective which proclaims them so. At least we may assume, for purposes of decision, that they are not unlawful. The defendants severally lawfully may obtain less than the regular rates for transportation if the circumstances are not sub-

stantially similar to those for which the regular rates are fixed.

It may be that regular rates are fixed for carriage in cars furnished by the railroad companies, and that the defendants furnish their own cars and other necessities of transportation. We see nothing to hinder them from combining to that end. We agree, as we already have said, that such a com-bination may be unlawful as part of the general scheme set forth in the bill, and that this scheme as a whole might be en-

Whether this particular combination can be enjoined, as it is, apart from its con-nection with the other elements, if entered into with the intent to monopolize, as alleged, is a more delicate question. The question is how it would stand if the tenth section were the whole bill. Not every act that may be done with intent to produce an un-lawful result is unlawful, or constitutes an attempt. It is a question of proximity and

The distinction between mere preparation and attempt is well known in the criminal law (Commonwealth vs. Peaslee). The same distinction is recognized in cases like the present (United States vs. E. C. Knight Company: Kidd vs. Pearson). We are also the company: Kidd vs. Pearson.

the present (United States vs. E. C. Knight Company; Kidd vs. Pearson). We are of opinion, however, that such a combination is within the meaning of the statute.

It is obvious that no more powerful instrument of monopoly could be used than an advantage in the cost of transportation. And we life the advantage is one which the set advantage in the cost of transportation. And even if the advantage is one which the act of 1887 permits, which is denied perhaps inadequately, by the adjective unlawful, still a combination to use it for the purpose prohibited by the act of 1890 justifies the adjective and takes the permission away.

It only remains to add that the foregoing question does not apply to the earlier sections, which charge direct restraints of trade within the decisions of the court, and that

within the decisions of the court, and that the criticism of the decree, as if it ran gen-erally against combinations in restraint in or to monooplize trade, ceases to have any force when the clause against any other method or device is stricken out.

So modified it restrains such combinations so modified it restrains such combinations only to the extent of certain specified devices, which the defendants are alleged to have used and intend to continue to use.

Decree modified and affirmed.

See page 48 for bargains.



CHICAGO SECTION



Board of Trade membership sold recently at \$3,075 net to the buyer, with annual dues paid.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending January 28th, averaged 6 cents per pound.

Will "Packing Company" kindly call at the office of The National Provisioner, No. 17 Exchange avenue, or send address.

Geo. Gooch, the popular Board of Trade man, received a check from Michael Cudahy for \$250 for one of the hospitals Mr. Gooch is soliciting subscriptions for. Mr. Cudahy is at present in California.

The Agar Packing Company, Des Moines, Iowa, slaughtered in 1904, approximately 230,000 hogs and 14,000 cattle. This is a deservedly highly popular concern in evéry respect, collectively and individually.

Twenty-six years ago last Tuesday Sylvester Ferretti entered the service of the Board of Trade. To-day he is chief mogul in Secretary Stone's office, and a very popular boy, too.

Mr. Nimmo, manager of McIntyre & Simpson's Monticello (Ia.) creamery, is in a hospital in Chicago suffering from serious brain trouble. Two operations have been necessary. His recovery is uncertain.

Hi Waters, the Board of Trade telegraph wizard and erstwhile champion amateur boxer of the United States, carries his eighty years like a boy of forty. Very few people would think he and Papa Beaubien dug fish worms and dodged Indians where the Board of Trade building now stands.

Mr. W. E. Kidson, son of Thos. Kidson, the leading provision dealer of Willenhall, England, who is manager of the Anglo-American Provision Company's retail business, is confined to his home through an accident of a rather serious nature. Mr. Kidson's friends hope for his speedy recovery.

Rudolph Oesterle is back from Kansas City and thinks everything in Morris' big new plant is completed in good shape and is justly proud thereof. Certainly no one worked harder than he to make the house one of the very

The Davidson Commission Co.

308 Rialto Building, Chicago
Brokara and Commission Merchants
PACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS
FERTILIZER MATERIALS

first in the country. The only thing Rudolph is not sure of is his old friend, "The Kaw."

President Donnelly of the meat strikers' union finds it difficult to keep out of the limelight. He made a new bid for notoriety last week by a statement to a yellow Chicago journal that he had been offered a big bribe by the packers during the last summer's strike, but had contemptuously spurned it. He kept the secret a long time before letting it out!

Sir Tummas, as John Craig would say, is looking for a designer with a view (that's about all there'll be to it) of "lifting" the cup. Where's the jiggers who designed that craft for Pete Hamler and Judge Bradwell? The swiftest that ever skum over the top of the famous "Bubbly Crik." By the way, the Mt. Clemens mathematicians are, and have been since his arrival, figuring Pete's displacement—in tons.

Actual control of the Chicago City Railway Company was transferred to the Morgan-Field-Mitchell-Valentine syndicate this week. John J. Mitchell, who has directed the negotiations of the syndicate, made the announcement that the amount of stock necessary for control had been secured. President D. G. Hamilton will retire from the presidency of the company. It is understood that his successor will be John A. Spocr, president of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company.

Jim Duggan says that Morris' write-up was fine, but to be finished in style the fact ought to have been mentioned that the Davies Warehouse and Supply Company furnished in steam and water pipe, fire hydrants and steam traps about twenty-five carloads. He adds, for fear we may overlook the fact that for Armour & Company's Sioux City plant they supplied in pipe, fittings, etc., also about twenty-five carloads. And, by the way, James hasn't been smoking, either.

Mr. Chas. A. Meade, assistant secretary of the International Live Stock Exposition, left this week with Mrs. Meade, who is suffering from an illness requiring her temporary stay in a higher altitude, for Pueblo, Colo. Mr. and Mrs. Meade will stop a short time in Denver and also in Colorado Springs before going on to their destination. The host of friends of this popular young couple will be immeasurably pleased when Mrs. Meade is sufficiently recovered to return, and sincerely hope it may be soon.

HENRY DUMMERT 218 La Salle Street CHICAGO

Broker and Commission Merchant In TALLOW, GREASE and COTTONSEED OIL. HIGHEST REFERENCES. The receipts of cattle at Chicago during January were the largest on record for that month in the history of the market. Nearly 320,000 head of cattle were received, and it was the first time the total had ever touched the 300,000 mark. The figures follow:

	Receipts	š.	
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Jan.,	1905318,459	932,129	344,931
Jan.,	1904293,300	869,814	355,926
	Shipmen	ts.	
Jan.,	1905133,218	197,711	64,596
Jan.,	1904111,409	159,542	63,110
	Jan., Jan.,	Tan., 1905318,459 Jan., 1904293,300	Jan., 1905318,459 932,129 Jan., 1904293,300 869,814 Shipments. Jan., 1905133,218 197,711

AMERICAN MEAT FOR PHILIPPINES.

A resolution has been introduced in the United States Senate calling on the Secretary of War for a statement in regard to the supply of beef and other meats for the use of the army in the Philippines. The resolution has been prepared at the instance of ex-Senator Harris, of Kansas, who represents numerous livestock interests. It will ask for information as to the source of the supply of meats, the cost to the government and a statement of the cost as compared with American meats.

It is said the resolution will be the first move made by the cattle interests of the West to force the use of American cattle by our armies in the Philippines. Western packers have for several years shipped large orders of American canned meats to the Philippines, and their business is on the increase.

See page 48 for bargains.



THE BRITISH PRODUCE OUTLOOK.

(Continued from page 17.)

not be made rapidly, and while we may anticipate that they will use less tallow and rosin, and more cotton oil, the influence will not show itself in liberating more tallow until

considerable time has elapsed.

Affairs in the River Plate have been disorganized by a severe strike which has delayed the winter kill of cattle, and the estimate is that the December shortage in the kill is 100,000 head. Another great change that is taking place in the Argentine is the gradual decline in the business of the old Saladero, who had no market for his meat except in Brazil, and West Indies for his dried flesh, and who depended for his profits on hides, tallow, horns, bones, etc. His place is being taken by the immense refrigerating establishments, five of which we estimate are shipping 1,500 tons of tallow per month when in full work; this supply, coupled with the reduced make of the saladeros will, we think, form the backbone of our supply for 1905, especially as the low price of the chilled meat from the Argentine is having a deterrent influence on the slaughter of cattle in Queensland and New South

With regard to Australasia, the dire calamities resulting from years of drought are passing away, but the full tide of prosperity has not returned, as the total of sheep and cattle has not reached the maximum of ten years ago. Restocking the runs that were devastated is rapidly taking place, but so far as tallow is concerned it is not probable that the old days of the melting-down stations will return, and therefore we do not look for shipments to increase rapidly. Last year we made the forecast that the shipments would increase from 26,000 tons to 38,000 tons, the actual figures coming out at 35,400; the information received points to a further increase to 40,000 tons for 1905; that increase being checked by the fact that New Zealand overslaughtered in the years of high prices for lamb, and has now to husband her supply of sheep. Another factor that is working to keep the kill to moderate figures is the

to keep the kill to moderate figures is the very high price of wool.

In Europe, the drought that prevailed last summer in Denmark, Germany, Austria, France and Italy, created a shortage of a million tons of beet sugar, and a great scarcity of fodder for livestock, which has already shown itself in a poor yield of fat. This may continue till next summer, and

"A B C" FAN SYSTEM OF HEATING AND VENTILATING



- A Fan or Blower attached to a bank of steam coils draws or forces warm air into ducts or conduits, furnishing a constantly changing current of heated air to all parts of the building, resulting in a uniform temperature and perfect ventilation.
- It will be worth your while to investigate "The Method Successful."

FANS AND BLOWERS FOR ALL PURPOSES

American Blower Co., Detroit

may necessitate these countries importing more lard, tallow and other fats than they have required in the past few years; it is the uncertainty of how much these markets may require that makes it so difficult to forecast the fluctuations of prices. The deduction which we would draw is that, in spite of the low price and abundance of cottonseed oil, the total requirements will be fully equal to the supply, and that consumers in weak markets should not be deluded into imagining that prices will fall seriously, but lay in stocks as such opportunities offer.

Figures show the exports of cottonseed oil from Hull to have been: 1904, 8,507 tons; 1903, 14,273 tons; 1902, 20,681 tons. The cottonseed imports into the United Kingdom are given as follows:

					•			_	•		Egypt.	Other
			×								Tons.	Tons.
1904.		٠									319,077	149,576
1903.											313,350	224,081
1902.			٠					٠			374,024	176,596
1901.											348,482	88,668
1900.											349,312	57,123
-												12

On the cottonseed oil situation the review says:

We think it reasonable to infer that 500,000 tons more seed will be crushed from this crop (the 1905 crop in the United States) than has ever been handled before—a quantity equal to the entire export from Egypt for one year. This extra quantity of seed will yield 80,000 tons of refined oil in excess of previous years.

The channels of consumption are so varied and so great that the excess quantity can be absorbed but only by foreing other oils and

The channels of consumption are so varied and so great that the excess quantity can be absorbed, but only by forcing other oils and fats out of the market, and increasing the quantities used in the present outlets. The above 80,000 tons, if offered at 14s. per cwt., in barrels, f. o. b. American ports, might be divided by increased consumption as follows: 10,000 tons by the trade for lard substitutes, 10,000 tons by the margarine trade of Europe, 20,000 tons by the soap trade of America and

Europe, 40,000 tons by Mediterranean countries instead of olive oil. The last item may be thought excessive, but it is estimated that the olive oil crop is fully 100,000 tons less than last year, and in spite of heavy import duties, we do not think it unreasonable, seeing that Marseilles has once during the last decade imported 200,000 herels in a year.

decade imported 300,000 barrels in a year. This heavy surplus would have been coped with more easily if linseed oil had been at a normal figure—in an earlier paragraph we showed that this oil was overproduced. These two oils displace one another at certain points, but both must keep at a low level for some months, and we look for 12s. per cwt., naked, to be taken for cotton oil in Hull, and 11s. per cwt. for linseed oil before the upward reaction sets in. When cottonseed oil in New York is very near the same value as Hull, we would point out that, on speculative transactions, it is better to operate in New York, as the tenderable quality, prime summer yellow, is available for more uses than the Hull oil, and may advance £3 per ton later in the year without the English oil following.

Figures on the British soap trade indicate that 55,429 tons of soap were exported from the United Kingdom during 1904, compared with 52,858 during 1903. Statistics of soapmaking products are given as follows, cotton oil and kernel oil not being tabulated:

	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Tallow imports			
	87,904	69,759	89,105
Tallow exports	43,330	34,221	38,063
Home consumption	44,574	35,538	51,042
Palm oil exports	65,459	61,700	72,315
Palm oil exports	35,920	36,425	39,041
Home consumption		25,275	33,274
Cocoanut oil imports	30,762	39,132	24,793
Cocoanut oil exports	11,330	11,075	7,334
Home consumption	19,432	28,057	17,459
Total home trade.	93,545	88,870	101,775

EMERGENCY PIPE CLAMP



Quickly put on Condensers, Steam, Brine or Ammonia Pipe. Strong as any part of pipe. May last for years.

SAVES EXPENSIVE REPAIR WORK

Stops Disastrous Leaks Immediately. Screws up tight on pipe without breaking. All sizes up to 6-inch; packing included.

Prices and particulars upon request.

Davies Warehouse & Supply (o. 20-32 N. Clark St., Chicago, III.

\$

in BY-PRODUCTS for SMALL PACKERS

GET IT OUT WITH THE ALD OF THE

EXPERT OF THE

STILLWELL-PROVISIONER LABORATORY



WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, Feb. 1.—There is no change in quotations, and no disposition on the part of sellers to push sales at present market prices. Inquiries for ammoniates are coming more freely, as the time approaches for Southern fertilizer shipments to commence. Stocks of ammoniates unsold in hands of packers are not large, and prices have apparently reached a minimum, and with demand occa-sioned by actual needs for the approaching season, prices are likely to harden.

-0-CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special to The National Provisioner from C. B. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 25.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 8% (@8½; 12@14 ave., 8¼ (@8½; 14@16 ave., 8¼ (@8½; 14@16 ave., 8¼ (@8½; 18@20 ave., 8½; green picnics, 5@ 6 ave., 6; 6@8 ave., 5½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 6; 12@14 ave., 6; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 9¼ (@9%; green clear bellies, 8@ 10 ave., 8¼; 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@ 14 ave., 8½; 14@16 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8½; 14@16 ave., 8½; 12@2 ave., 8½; 14@16 ave., 8½; 12@2 ave., 8½; 14@20 ave., 8½; 16@20 ave., 5½; 6@8 ave., 5½; 7@9 ave., 5½; 8@10 ave., 5½; 10@12 ave., 5½; S. P. clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8 Chicago, Jan. 25 .- We quote to-day's marave., 8.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of	Prices.		
SATURDAY, JA	N. 28, 1	905,	
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-			
May 6.95	7.05	6.95	7.00
July 7.07	7.15	7.07	7.10
RIBS-(Boxed 25c, more tha	n loose)-	-	
May 6.82	6.90	6.82	6.85
July 7.00	7.02	7.00	7.00
PORK-(Per barrel)-			40.00
May12.82	12.97	12.82	12.90
MONDAY, JAN	. 30, 190	5.	
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-			
May 6.97	6.97	6.95	6.95
July 7.07	7.10	7.07	7.07
R1BS-(Boxed 25c, more tha	n loose)-		
May 6.85	6.35	6.82	6.82
July 6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95
PORK-(Per barrel)-	10.05	10.05	12.85
May12.95	12.95	12.85	12.80
TUESDAY, JAN	N. 31, 19	05,	
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-			
May 7.02	7.05	7.00	7.00
July 7.15	7.15	7.12	7.12
RIBS-(Boxed 25c, more than	n loose)-		
May 6.90	6.92	6.87	6.87
July 7.02	7.05	7.00	7.00
PORK-(Per barrel)-	49.00	12.92	12.92
May12.97	13.00	12.02	12.02
WEDNESDAY, F	EB. 1, 19	905.	
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-			
May 7.02	7.02	6.90	6.90
July 7.12	7.15	7.02	7.02
RIBS-(Boxed 25c, more than			0.00
May 6.90	6.92	6.82	6.82
July 7.02	7.05	6.97	6.97
PORK-(Per barrel)-	13.00	12.80	12.80
May12.92	10.00	14.00	12.00
THURSDAY, FI	EB. 2, 19	05.	
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-			
May 6.92	6.92	6.87	6.90
July 7.07	7.07	7.00	7.02
BIRG Royad 25c more tha	n Inome) -	100	

..12.83

6.92

....12.82

6.87 7.00

FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1905.

12.87

6.87 7.02

12.87

12,80

12.80

12.87

6.92 7.05

6.87

ORK-(Per barrel)

LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-

Max July R1BS—(Boxed 25c, mo May July

PORK-(Per barrel)-

May

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

Cattle,	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Monday, Jan. 2331,896	547	34,630	28,389	
Tuesday, Jan. 24 6.688	1.223	26,620	18,248	
Wednesday, Jan. 2517,187	519	84,580	20.854	
Thursday, Jan. 26 10,000	570	27,733	9.861	
Friday, Jan. 27 4,651	412	48,820	1.541	
Saturday, Jan. 28 208	17	40,667	109	
Total last week 70,634	3.288	213,050	79,002	
Total previous week 76,556		226,571	79,374	
Cor. week 190467,610	2.279	208,732	85.965	
Cor. week 190366,375		173,182	73,113	

SHIPMENTS	3.		
Monday, Jan. 23 5,498 Tuesday, Jan. 24 3,988	151	10,395	8,357
Wednesday, Jan. 25 5,594	79	8,344	5,761
Thursday, Jan. 28 7,496		9,949	2,675
Enidom You of	250	6,817	5,345
Friday, Jan. 27 5,984	199	8,192	2,736
Saturday, Jan. 28 2,911	57	3,721	245
Total last week31,471	736	47,418	20,119
Total previous week 33,610	580	46,634	12,793
Cor. week 190424,068	208	35,630	17,651
Cor, week 190322,847	542	22,772	3,144
Combined receipts of hogs at el	leven r	narkets	
for week ending January 28,	1905.		638,000
Week ago			656,000
Year ago			537,000
Two years ago			451,600
Total receipts for year to da	te. 2.4	66,000.	against
2.229,000 year ago, 1.850,000 two	years	ago.	-
Receipts at six points (Ch	icago,	Kansas	City.
Oamha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Si	oux Cl	ty) as :	follows:
Cat	ttle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Jan. 28, 1905 161.	.000 4	79,800	180,700
		73,500	169,800
		02,700	166,600
		34,300	129,800

CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers	slaughtered	hogs during	week end-
ing January 28, 19	005, as follow	ra:	
Armour & Co			40,500
Anglo-American			17,200
Continental			4.700
Swift & Co			27,700
Hammond & Co			6,400
Morris & Co			11,200
Boyd-Lunham & C	io		8,300
8. & 8			18,000
H. Boore & Co			7,400
Robert & Oake			4.200
Other package			4.200
Other packers			
Total			178,600
Left over			
Week ago	**********		192,400
Year ago		*********	187,900
Two years ago			184,800

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week	en	die	ıg	J	ľa	n	u	n.I	73		2	8,		1	9	01	5	 	0		0								.1	14	78
Previo	BD	18	66	k															0						۰					4	59
Year	ago											0						۰												4	98
Two y	ear	18	S	ge).						0 0			0																6	61
Three	3.6	ar	В	2	g	n.																		į.	J					5	85
Esti	ma																														
Cattle								0				0	0	0	0 -		0 0		0	0 1											000
Hogs						0	0 1							0	0	0	0 1	 	0	0	4.5	0 0	۰	0				2	26),(100
Sheep	* *			0 0		0				0					0	0 1		0	0				0	0	0	0	0 1		71	5,0	000

AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Weel	en	di	ng	1	Γa	RI	31	us	11	rj	F		2	3,		1	18	H	De	5									0			.8	4.5	55
Prev																																		
Year																																		
Two	year	8	a	go	ŀ,	*	*	*	×	*		ĸ	r	*	ĸ	к	×	æ	è		è	4			٠	*	٠	ė	*		ė	÷	5.	50
												(7	A	T		r	ī	.I	22														

Choice to fancy steers	\$5.65@6.05
Fair to fancy export shipping steers	4.85@5.25
Medium beef steers	3.60@4.55
Inferior and plain steers	3.00@3.20
Good to fancy cows and helfers	8.75@4.50
Fair to choice feeders	3.00@4.15
	2.25@2.85
Fair to good cows and helfers	
Good cutting and fair cows	2.15@3.15
	1.00@1.75
Bulls, poor to choice	
Calves, common to fair	
Calves, good to fancy	5.25@7.00

Hogs

Good to choice heavy shipping	84.65@4.85
Good to choice butcher weights	
Good to fair heavy packing	4.50@4.60
Plain to good heavy mixed	4.60@4.75
Assorted light shipping	4.60@4.70
Good to choice, 200@275-lbs. weight	4.70@4.85
Fair to choice pigs, 60@125-lbs. weight	4.25@4.50

SHEEP.

Choice to prime wethers	5.25@5.50
Medium to good wethers	4.75@5.10
Fair to fancy ewes	4.30@5.00
Culls, bucks and tail-end stock	2.75@3.80
Yearlings, fair to choice	
Choice to prime native lambs	6.25@7.50
Medium to good native lambs	6.00@6.60
Fed western lambs	6.00@7.40
Fall-clipped lambs	6.25@6.75
Feeding lambs (nominally)	

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE .- It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Beef.

Native Rib Roasts18	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks18	@20
Native Porterhouse Steaks22	@25
Native Pot Roasts 8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle 8	@10
Beef Stew 5	0 8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native10	• •
Corned Rumps, Native 8	@10
Corned Ribs 6	-
Corned Flanks 5	
Round Steaks10	@1214
Round Roasts10	@1214
Shoulder Steaks10	@1214
Shoulder Roasts	01214
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed 7	/5
Rolled Roast10	@121/4

Lamb

11	ma	4	ĮU:	ar	E	61	Œ.	,	3						*				٠			۰				.15	
F	970	Q	ua	ri	e	T	8																			.12	
L	egs																									.16	
SI	ew																									. 6	
SI	ioul	de	rs						. ,																	.10	
CI	hops	1,	R	it	•	8	n	d		I	d	i	n													.20	

Mutton.

Legs							 							 	 	 	 	1214
Stew				*1			 							 	 	 	 	4
Shoul	ders						 							 		 		. 8
Hind	Quar	teri	8											 				10
Fore	Quart	ers												 				8
Rib a	nd Lo	ofn.	C	h	og	18							0 1					18

Pork.

Loins								0	0		0			0		0		0		0		a	0					۰	0			314
Chops																																10
Tende	rs																															22
Butts																																9
Ribs																																8
																																6
3																																7
Heads	ı				0		0																									5
Lard			,	۰	9												0															9
	Chops Tende Butts Ribs Ribs	Chops . Tenders Butts . Ribs .	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs Heads	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs Heads	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs Ribs Heads	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs Heads	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs Ribs Heads	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs Heads	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs Heads	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs Heads	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs Ribs S Heads	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs Heads	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs Ribs Heads	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs Ribs Heads	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs Ribs S Heads	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs Ribs Heads	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs Ribs S Heads	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs Hose Heads	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs S Hedds	Chops Tenders Butts Ribs S Heads	Loins Chops Tenders Butts Ribs								

Hind	Quai	rte	r	ì	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0			0		0			 ,	 			.121/2
Fore	Quar	te	rs	į.	0	۰					٠											 		0 1		.10
Legs																						 	 			.14
Breas	ts .								٠																	. 8@10
Shoul	ders					 																				.10
Cutle	im.													-	•	•	-	-	•	•	-				•	90

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow	no and I	-110			 	2%@ 8%
Calfskins.	8 to 15	lbs		• • •	 	1%@ 2%
Calfskins,	under 8	lbs, e	each		 	55 @60

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Turkeys				•									 			 			 								0				13	@14
Chicken	9				0	0		0			0			a				0		٠	0	0	0	٠	0	0			,	v		@111%
Hens .					*				, ,	 . ,		, ,	 									*		×								@11
Roosten	B			0	0	0	0	0	0		0									0		0								٠		@ 614
Springs		,															0 0														11	@12
Ducks		0		0		0							 																		1114	@1234
Geese .		,	. ,								٠.				. ,				 												10%	@11

Dressed Poultry.

																										_										
Turkeys			1	n	ıi	ı	t e	20	l	1	ev.	e	1	g	h	ŧ	s			0							9						.18		@18	14
Chicken	8			0			0			0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0		۰	0		0		0	۰	0	0	۰	0	.11	14	@12	-
Springe		*								*	*		*	,		×					*						•								@12	
Ducks .			0	0						0				n		0	0		0		۰		0		0	0	0	۰	0	٠	a		.12		@12	14
Geese .					۰		۰	0	9		0			0			۰	٠	,		٠	,			,								.10	36	@11	16

Veal.

Choice	8 @	9
Heavy, 85 to 120 lbs	7 @	8
Medium, 65 to 80 lbs	6 @	7
Small, 50 to 60 lbs	5 @	6
Coarse, small to heavy	41/2 @	5

Butter.

Creamery Prints30	@31
Creamery, Extras	@20
Creamery, Firsts	@27
Creamery, Seconds19	@20
Dairies, Choice24	@28
Dairies, Firsts	@21
Dairies, Ladies	@16
Dairies. Packing stock	@1814

Eggs.

Extras																	0	9		0	0	٥	0		a		0	9	9			0	@30
Prime	nrs	ВÙ	8	0	0	0	0	0	0 1	0 4							٠			٠					٠	۰	۰	۰	۰				@28
Firsts						0	0	0	0					ņ	0	0	0	۰	0	0	9		9	0	0	9		•	0	0	0	0	@26
Fresh,	BE	n	18	r	K	9	•	ď	15	e	8	1	183	Ċ	0	0	a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	۰	0		.20	@25

WIGHES ALE PERRY MEATS. Cactable Beefs Cactable Bee	RKET PI	MAR CHICAGO.	PRICES		Calas, 6@7 lbs. average
Western Grow Carcian Beef. Self-Western Street, Se			Colth Bologna	@ 51/2	Wide, 8610 average, and Strip, 465 ave Wide, 10612 average, and Strip, 566 ave
State Comp. 5.0 5.	Bologna	Carcass Beef.	Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	A 01/	Dried Boer Sets
South Section	5406 Viennas	re Cows	Viennas	0 8	
auther Steery, Medium 7 6 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	814 69 7	ern Steers	Blood, Liver, and Headcheese	@ 51/2	Dried Beer Outsides
stiffer, Medium	7 @ 71/2 Tongue	e Steers, Medium	fongue	@ 9	
Beef Cuts. 50.66 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	6 6 614 Minced	ers, Medium	Minced Ham		
Early Compared Hum.	traight Beef New Er	Quarters		@10	
Bernis Sign 6	Compres		Compressed Ham	0 9	
Online Column C	54@ 6 Berliner	Chucks	Berliner Ham	@ 714	Rounds, per set
Section Pates	@ 41/ Oxford	less Chucks		@ 914	Deer bungs, per piece
w Loise, Common. 2	@ 9 Polish	im Plates	Polish Sausage	@ 61/2	Hog casings, as packed
we folial, Medium we folial, Medium we folial, Medium g a by Montain and a control of the con	5 @ 51/ Smoked	Rounds	Smoked Pork	@ 814	Hog middles
w Lolan, Medium d 0 Pork Sausage, bolk or link.	61/2@ 7 Veal Ha	Rounds		@12	nog bungs, mediums, each
See Lolls Light	@ 9 Pork Sa	Loins, Medium	Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 7	Hog bungs, primes
Second S	@14 Special	Loins, Light	Special Prepared Ham	@ 71/4	Imported sheep casings, wide
## Tenderloins No. 2.	@18 Boneless	Loins, Heavy		@ 6	Imported sheep casings, medium wide70 Imported sheep casings, medium
Column Sausage G S Column Sausage G	@15 Special	Tenderloins, No. 2	Special Compressed Ham	@ 8	Imported sheep casings, narrow
Some	O 9 Cubana	n Butts		@ 8	Beef bladders, medium
map hots	@ 51/2	der Clods		-	Beef bladders, small, per doz
and we fills, Cention Light	@ 54 Supreme	Butts	Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry.	@12	
## Risp. Common Light		nings	Jerman Salami, New Dry	@11	Dried blood, per unit
we little. Common Light. 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	@10 Mettwu	Ribs, Heavy	Mettwurst, New		Hoof meal per unit
See Ribs Heavy 14 615	6 @ 614 Farmer,	Ribs, Common Light	Darles, H. C., New	6216	Ground tankage, 12%
In Ends, cow	14 @15 Italian	Ribs, Heavy	Italian Salami, New	@16	Ground tankage, 11% per unit 2.27%
Second	69.7	Ends, cow,		-	Ground tankage, 9 and 20% ton 2.20
Beef Offal	@ 6	ing Tenderloins		\$3.75	Ground tankage, 6 and 35% ton17.00 Ground raw bone, per ton
Bologna 2-20 2-25	Smoked		Smoked Pork, 2-20	8.25	Ground steam bone, per ton
Veninas 20 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	a 9 Bologna		Bologna, 2-20	2.25	
Sausage in Brine. 20 622 724	@ 21/4 Viennas,	B	Viennas, 1-50	4.25	Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., average
Press Prime Company Press Press Drive Link Company	20 @22	breads2			Hoofs, black, per ton
State Color State Stat	69 416	all, per lb		@ 8	Hoofs, white, per ton
Section Carcass Carc	Liver Si	Tripe, H. C	Liver Sausage	62 616	Flat shin bones, 38@40 lbs. average ton
April	Head Ch	ys, each	Head Cheese	@ 614	Round shin bones, 50@52 lbs, average ton
Concess	Bologna		Bologna	GE 03%	Long thigh bones, 900295 lbs. average ton
Column Carcass Carca	@ 6	Carcass Veal			
	7 Pickled	m Carcass	Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb, barrels	. \$7.00	Prime steam, cash
March Marc	Q10 Pickled	Carcass	Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75	Neutral @7
Veal Offial. CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF. Lard STEARINES.	114@12 Pickled	Saddles1	Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb, barrels	11.00	Compound
Veal Offial CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF, Per dar. Per da	@ 5 Lamb T	Racks	amb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	. 36.00	
Per dox. Oleo, prime Ole	COR		CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BE	EF.	Lard
Carl		breads		er doz.	Oleo, prime
Carry Carr	@25 2 lb 1		2 lb., 1 or 2 dog, to case	2.40	Mutton
Section Caul	6 lb., 1		6 lb., 1 doz. to case	8.00	Grease
Cau	0 9 14 lb., 3		4 lb., 1/2 dos. to case	18.00	OILS.
D. Lamb Saddles Gil 2 1 0s. jars, 1 dozen in box 32.25 0leo oil, No. 2 0leo, stock D. Lamb Saddles Gil 2 0s. jars, 1 dozen in box 3.55 0leo, stock 0leo, s	@10	Caul			Lard oil, extra winter strained, tcs @5
D. Lamb Saddles	@11 1 1	on Conl	os, fars, 1 dozen in box	#0 OK	Oleo oil, No. 2
D. Lamb Racks	@13 2 os. jai	Lamb Saddles	os, jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50	Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces
Mutton M		Lamb Racks	os. jars, ¼ dozen in box		Tallow, prime, tierces48 @4
Barrel Beef And Pork Fresh Pork Etc.	@ 3 2 5 and	Tongues, each	os, jars, ½ dozen in box	nor Ih	
Mutton M	. 69 114	Kidneys, each			Edible
Or Prime Mess Beef			Per		
Prime Mess Beef 30,00	71/4 8 Extra P	m Sheep		9.00	Packers' No. 1
dlum Racks 6 7 ½ Becf Hams 19.25@19.50	@ 9 Extra M	m Saddles	Extra Mess Beef	8.50	Packers' No. 2
Racks Coperate Cooking oil Parel Parel Cooking oil Parel Parel Cooking oil Parel Parel Cooking oil Parel	. @ 714 Beef Ha	m Racks	Beef Hams19.25@1	19.50	
Clear Fat Backs Clear Fat	. O S Rump B	Racks	lump Butts	9,00	White choice
Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tlerces Style	@ 4 Clear Fa	n Stew	llear Fat Backs	2.75	White "B"
Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tlerces Styliow Stown Sto	O 3 Pean Po	Tongues, each	amily Back Pork	14.75	Bone 4 @
Presh Pork, Etc. Sample Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces Sample	. @ 5	Heads, each			Yellow
Lard Substitute, tierces Side Neatsfoot stock	Pure les			001	Brown 814 @
Card	. 0 0 01/2 Lard, so	Loins	ard, substitute, tierces	516	Neatsfoot stock
re Ribs	Barrels	Lard	darrels	er tes.	COTTONSEED OILS.
Cooking oil, per gal @30c. Soap bbls., concen., 63@65% F. A Soap bbls., concen., 63@65% F. A Soap bbls., concen., 63@65% F. A Soap bbls., reg., 50% F.	6 6 Half bar	Ribs	Ialf harrels	er tes.	P. S. Y., loose
Marrie M	68 634 Cooking	************		@30c. S	P. S. Y., soap grade. @2 Soap bbls., concen., 63@65% F. A
18	. @ 4%	nings	BUTTERINE.	2	soap stock, bbis., reg., 50% F. A80 @85
s' Feet The Rarrels Oak	· @ 814		F. O. B. CHICAGO.		Tierces 1 201/ 01
rs' Heads 64 No. 2, natural color 6114 Barrels, Ash	. @ 8 No. 1, n	Feet		G111/	Barrels, Oak
ade Bones @ 5 No. 3, natural color @12	. @ 5 No. 3, p	Bones	Vo. 3, patural color	@12	Barrels, Ash 92½@9(
Plucks No. 5, natural color	. 0 8 No. 5, n	Plucks	io. 5, natural color	@14]	Refined saltpetre 440
ck Hones 30racle acid, crystal to powdered	2 No. 6, 1	Bones	io. 6, natural color	@15	Boracic acid, crystal to powdered 10 @
rk Hearts 2 Clear Bollier 14/218 everges 714 Sugar—	. 0 2 Clear De	Hearts	DRY SALT MEATS.		
	Rib Bell	Kidneys	lib Bellies, 14@16 average	@ 7%	Pure open kettle
R Tongues Fat Backs 614 Plantation, granulated	Pat Bac	Bones	at Backs	6 5% 6 5%	White clarified
11 Rones 8 Short Clears 0 7 Salt—	Short Cl	tones	hort Clears		Salt—
ckfat WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS. Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	. @ 6	at			Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs
1018 Dig 1014 Hams, 12 lbs, average 010 Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs. 105 04.0 RM Hams, 14 lbs, average 02 04 Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.	814 @ SM Hame 1		Inms. 14 lbs. average	@ 9%	Michigan, medium, car lots nor ton
oulders	. 616 Hams, 1	lors	lams, 16 lbs, average	0 914	Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton

NEW YORK CITY	BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.	Philadelphia, small and slips
LIVE CATTLE,	Fresh steer tongues	Ohio & Michl., mixed weights, choice16 @18
Good to choice native steers	Calves' head, scalded30@40c. a piece	Other Western, large
sedium to fair native steers 4.10@4.90	Sweet breads, veal	Chickens—Phila., 829 lbs. to pair, per lb19 220
Poor to ordinary mative steers	Sweet breads, beef	Philadelphia, mixed sizes, per lb16 @17
onlis and dry cows	Beef kidneys 7@12c. a piece	Pa., 7@8 lbs. to pair, faucy, per lb16 @17
	Mutton kidneys	Pennsylvania, mixed sizes
LIVE CALVES.	Livers, beef	Western, dry-picked, large, roasters13 @14 Western, dry-picked, average run, lb13 @14
ive veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs\$9.50@10.00 ive veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs. 8.00@ 9.25	Hearts, beef	Ohio & Michigan, scalded, fancy13 @14
ve veal calves, com. to med., 100 lbs 5.00@ 7.75 ve calves, small, per 100 lbs 4.00@ 4.50	Rolls, beef	Other Western, scalded, 8 lbs. and over
ve calves, fed, per 100 lbs@ -	Tenderloin beef, Western15@25c. a pound	to pair, fancy
ive calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs 3.00@ 4.00 lve calves, yearlings, per 100 lbs —@ —	Lambs' fries	Fowls-Western, dry-picked, fancy, heavy. @133
vo calves, western, per 100 lbs 3.10@ 4.00	Fresh pork loins, Western	Western, dry-picked, average run12 @13
LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.		Ohio & Michigan, scalded, per lb @14
mbs, hothouse, per head\$5.00@9.50	BUTCHERS' FAT.	Other Western, scalded, fancy heavy131/2@14 Other Western, scalded, average run12 @18
ve lambs, prime, per 100 lbs 8.00@8.35 ve lambs, common to good 7.25@7.75	Ordinary shop fat	Western and Southern fowls and chickens,
ve sheep, prime, per 100 lbs 5.00@6.00 lve sheep, common to good, 100 lbs 4.00@5.25	Suet, fresh and heavy 4 @ 5 Shop bones, per cwt @25	poor to fair
		Old cocks, per lb
LIVE HOGS.	SAUSAGE CASINGS.	Western, choice12%@13
gs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs) @\$5.40 gs, medium	Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle 89	Western, fair to good10 @12
egs, light to medium 5.55@ 5.60	Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles \$40.00	Spring Geese-Western, choice11 @12
gs 5.65@ 5.70	Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle 60 Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow 44	Western, fair to good 8 @10
ngbs 4.40@ 4.50°	Sheep, imp., Russian Bings	Squabs-Prime, large, white, per dozen @3.5 Mixed, per dozen
DRESSED BEEF.	Hog, American, in tes. or bbls., per lb.,	Dark, per dozen
CITY DRESSED.	f. o. s	
olce native, heavy	Hog, American, kegs, per lb. f. e. s 48 Beef, rounds, per set, f. e. b. Chicago 12	LIVE POULTRY.
olce native, light 8 @ 8%	Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago 12	Chickens, nearby and Western, per lb @11
mmon to fair, native	Beer, rounds, per lb	Fowls—Per lb,
olce native, heavy	Beef, bungs, plece, f. e. b. New York 6½ Beef, bungs, per lb 5	Roosters—Old, per lb
oice native, light	Beef, bungs, per lb	Ducks-Western, average, per pair70 @80
tive, com. to fair 7 @ 7%	Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York 42	Southern, average per pair00 @65
oice Western, heavy	Beef, middles, per lb @ 61/2	Geese-Western, average, per pair1.37@1.6
mmon to fair, Texan 6 @ 61/2	Beef weasands, per 1,000 No. 1's	Southern, average, per pair1.25@1.8 Live Pigeons—Per pair
od to choice heifers 6%@ 7%		
mmon to fair beifers	SPICES.	GAME.
mmon to fair cows	Whole. Ground. Pepper, Sing., white	Wild ducks, Canvasback, per pair\$1.00@2.5
ood to choice oxen and stags 6 @ 61/2	Pepper, Sing., black 14 15	Wild ducks, Red-head, per pair 1.00@1.5
common to fair ozen and stags 6 @ 6%	Pepper, Penang, white 171/2 181/3	Wild ducks, Mallard, per pair
teshy bologna bulls	Pepper, red, Zanzibar	Wild ducks, Teal, blue-wing, per pair 40@ 6
DRESSED CALVES.	Allapice 7½ 10	Wild ducks, Teal, greenwing, per pair 35@ 5
eals, city dressed, prime, per lb14 @15	Coriander 9½ 11	Wild ducks, common, per pair 25@ 4 Rabbits, Cotton tail, per pair 16@ 1
eals, good to choice, per lb	Cloves	Rabbits, Jack, per pair 30@ 4
alves, country dressed, prime, per lb12 @13		PEDANI IZED MADIZEMA
alves, country dressed, fair to good114@12	SALTPETRE.	FERTILIZER MARKETS.
DRESSED HOGS.	Crude 4 @ 4½	BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.
7% @7%	Refined—Granulated	Bone meal, steamed, per ton\$22.00 @23.60 Bone meal, raw, per ton 25.00 @25.50
ogs, heavy 6% @6%	Powdered 5 @ 5%	Nitrate of soda-future @ 2.35
gs, 180 lb	ODDEN CALBORING	Nitrate of soda—spot @ 2.35
gs. 160 lb	GREEN CALFSKINS.	Bone black, discard, per ton 11.00 @20.00
gs, 140 lb 7 @71/6	No. 1 skins	Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia
DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.	No. 1 B, M. skins	Dried blood, West, high grade, fine
	No. 2 B. M. skins	ground, c. f., N. Y 2.99 @ 2.95
ring lambs, good11 1/2 @ 12	No. 1, 121/2-14 2.00	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b.
ring lambs, good		Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago
ring lambs, good	No. 1, 12½-14	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicage 21.00 222.00 Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicage 18.00 21.00 222.00
ing lambs, good	No. 1, 12½-14. 2.00 No. 2, 12½-14. 1.75 No. 1 B. M., 12½-14. 1.80 No. 2 B. M. 12½-14. 1.00 No. 1 kips, 14-18. 2.25	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago
ing lambs, good	No. 1, 12½-14	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicage
ring lambs, good	No. 1, 12½-14. 2.00 No. 2, 12½-14. 1.75 No. 1 B. M., 12½-14. 1.80 No. 2 B. M. 12½-14. 1.60 No. 1 kipa, 14-18. 2.25 No. 2 kipa, 14-18. 2.00 No. 1 B. M. kipa. 2.00	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago
ring lambs, good	No. 1, 12½-14	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago
ring lambs, good	No. 1, 12½-14. 2.00 No. 2, 12½-14. 1.75 No. 1 B. M., 12½-14. 1.80 No. 2 B. M. 12½-14. 1.90 No. 1 kipa, 14-18. 2.25 No. 2 kipa, 14-18. 2.00 No. 1 B. M. kipa. 2.00 No. 2 B. M. kipa. 1.75 No. 1 beavy kipa, 18 and over. 2.60 No. 2 beavy kipa, 18 and over. 2.35	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago
ring lambs, good	No. 1, 12½-14	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago
ring lambs, good	No. 1, 12½-14. 2.00 No. 2, 12½-14. 1.75 No. 1 B. M., 12½-14. 1.80 No. 2 B. M. 12½-14. 1.90 No. 1 kipa, 14-18. 2.25 No. 2 kipa, 14-18. 2.00 No. 1 B. M. kipa. 2.00 No. 2 B. M. kipa. 1.75 No. 1 beavy kipa, 18 and over. 2.60 No. 2 beavy kipa, 18 and over. 2.35	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago 21.00 (223.00 Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago 18.00 (18
	No. 1, 12½-14	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago
ring lambs, good	No. 1, 12½-14	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago
ring lambs, good	No. 1, 12½-14	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago
ring lambs, good	No. 1, 12½-14	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago
ring lambs, good	No. 1, 12½-14	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago
ring lambs, good	No. 1, 12½-14	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York. Soc Garbage tankage, f. o. b. Charleston. Soc Garbage tankage, f. o. b. Charleston. Soc Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs. f. o. b. Charleston. Soc Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs. f. o. b. Charleston. Soc Garbina phosphate rock undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs. Soc Total phosphate rock undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs. Soc Garbage and Garbage transport. Soc Garbage and Soc Garbage and Soc Garbage and Garba
	No. 1, 12½-14	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago
PROVISIONS	No. 1, 12½-14	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago
PROVISIONS.	No. 1, 12½-14	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago
PROVISIONS. (Jobbins to good	No. 1, 12½-14	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago
PROVISIONS	No. 1, 12½-14	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago
PROVISIONS. (Jobbing Trade.) moked hams, 10 lb. average. (Jobbing Trade.) moked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average. (Jobbing Trade.) moked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average. (Jobbing Trade.) moked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average. (Jobbing Trade.) moked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average. (Jobbing Trade.) moked hams, 10 lb. average. (Jobbing Trade.) moked hams, 10 lb. average. (Jobbing Trade.) moked hams, 10 lb. average. (Jobbing Trade.) moked hams, smoked, light. (Jobbing Trade.) moked hams, smoked, light. (Jobbing Trade.) moked hams, smoked, light. (Jobbing Trade.) moked bacon (rib in). (Jobbing Trade.) moked bacon (rib in). (Jobbing Trade.) (Jobbing Trade.) moked bacon (rib in). (Jobbing Trade.) (Jobbing Trade.)	No. 1, 12½-14	Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. e. b. Chicago

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Live Stock Commission Company.)

Chicago, Feb. 2. CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle the first three days this week, 49,788, against 55,771 the same period last week, shows a decrease of Monday, 22,037; Tuesday, 6,751; Wednesday, estimated 21,000. After the unsatisfactory close of the market last week and upon information furnished through the country that the demand for cattle would be limited on Monowing to an unsatisfactory condition of the beef market in the East, a large amount of meat in transit and the further fact that local coolers were reported filled almost to their capacity, country shippers and feeders hesitated to come to market with cattle, as the supply Monday was light. A brisk outside demand developed at the opening of the market and good cattle sold to exporters and Eastern shippers 10@15c. higher, but after the first round the market weakened and was very uneven. Medium and plain cattle showed no advance at any time during the session, and the better grades lost the early advance. Cow stuff was 10@25c. higher at the opening, but this kind closed no better than this kind closed no better than last week's prices. Best steers reached \$6.25 for four loads to an exporter; they were a choice lot of Kansas steers, averaging 1,479 and 1,461 lbs. Extra prime steers were quotable at \$5.75@6.25; choice steers, \$5.45@5.70; a good kind at \$4.85@5.35; medium steers at \$4.35@4.60; common light killers, \$3.00@4.00. Stockers and feeders advanced 10@15c., the bulk of the good feeders from \$3.25@3.75, fancy up to \$4.25. Medium to good stockers, \$2.75@ 10 \$4.25. Medium to good stockers, \$2.75@ 3.25; inferior, \$2.00@2.50; stock heifers, \$2.00@2.50. Best cows sold at \$3.50@4.35; medium to choice, \$2.50@3.25; canners and cutters, \$1.00@2.40; prime heifers, \$4.25@ 5.10; good to choice, \$3.25@4.00; bulls, \$2.40 @3.90; veal calves, \$2.50@7.25; choice, \$6.25 @6.50. Tuesday's market opened steady and closed 15@25c. lower. Wednesday's receipts, although light, met with poor demand and the market was in a stagnant and unsatisfactory condition to salesmen and producers. January receipts of cattle were the largest on record for that month, being about 319,000 or 26,000 larger than a year ago, which was the previous receipts for January.

HOGS.—Receipts of hoge for the first three

days of this week show an increase of somewhat over 20,000 as compared with the corresponding days last week. Monday's official receipts were 56,933, which was considerably more than expected, and yet the market was fairly active, with prices only about 5c. lower. Tuesday's receipts were quite light, being only about 22,000, and the market opened strong, with prices 5@10c. higher. Early buying was principally by speculators and shippers. The big packers refused to follow the advance, and at the close prices were no better than on Monday. To-day's (Wednesday) receipts are estimated at 30,000. A few sales were made early in the day to shippers at an advance of 5c., a load or so of fancy hogs selling at \$4.95. The big packers, however, were bearish again, and the late market was very weak, with prices no better than yesterday, with a good many unsold at the close. The big packing interests are making strenuous efforts to keep prices below the \$5 mark, and while we do not look for an oversupply in the near future we believe enough will come forward to hold prices at about the present level. The East-ern shipping demand is only moderate. We look, however, for this to increase somewhat in the near future. We quote to-day's prices as follows: Good to best medium and heavy weight butchers and shippers, \$4.85@4.95; good to best heavy packers, \$4.80@4.85; mixed grades, 200@240 lbs. average, \$4.70@4.80; selected bacon grades, \$4.60@4.70; pigs, \$4.60@4.40

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs have been moderate this week and the market at

the close to-day is a quarter higher on lambs and 10@20c, higher on sheep than last Friday.

An urgent demand was had for all classes. Choice lambs have been quite scarce and the best grades sell readily at \$7.60@7.75, a good kind at from \$6.75@7.50, both natives and fed Westerns. Handy weight yearling wethers are scarce and eagerly sought after by the buyers; this kind at \$6.00 and \$6.65@6.85. Handy weight wethers as usual find ready sale, values ranging at \$5.50@5.75. Exporters were active buyers and big droves were taken at \$5.50@5.60. Ewes show a healthy advance and prime are quotable at \$5.25, with good to choice at \$4.85@5.15. Strong demand prevails for feeders, lambs in this class selling up to \$6.60, wethers \$4.75@5.00 and yearlings \$5.25@5.75. The immediate prospects are quite flattering and we look for continued strong markets.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Feb. 3.
CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 33,200; last week, 35,900; same week last year, 29,200.
Proportion of beef steers continues heavy, and quality has averaged good the past week. Prices on the best steers have been strong Prices on the best steers have been strong to a little higher every day, and a new top was established on Wednesday, \$5.65. Steers weighing 1,300 to 1,550, and selling at \$5@5.65, are 10c. higher; those between \$4.50@5 remained about steady; common and rough steers declined a little and sell down to \$3.50; butcher stock broke badly last Friday, but regained the loss Monday, and the best grades are steady. Others a shade lower. Best heifers, \$4@4.35; good heavy cows, \$3.50@4; medium cows and heifers, \$2.75@3.25. Veals are firm at \$5@6.75. There is a liberal supply of quarantines; steers are 10c. liberal supply of quarantines; steers are 10c. lower, at \$3.80@4.20; cows steady, not many. Stockers and feeders unchanged.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 47,500; last week, 73,400; same week last year, 41,800. Hog prices have crept upwards every day this week after the bad break the last three days of last week. A top of \$5 was reached yesterday; market is 5c. higher to-day; top, \$2,505. mixed packing hogs. \$4,805. mixed. \$5.05; mixed packing hogs, \$4.80@5; pigs around \$4. Quality ranges from heavy Neb-raska hogs to a large share of light-weight Southern stock.

-Receipts this week, 29,600; week, 34,000; same week last year, 16,1.0. The decline of last week have been entirely regained in the sheep market. Restricted supplies have met more urgent demand every day, and prices on various classes are now at the highest point. Not many lambs have been of first grade, but the bulk of sales of lambs are now above \$7 and up to \$7.35; wethers, \$5.25@5.65; ewes, \$4.75@6.15; yearlings, \$6@6.50. A very small share of the receipts are natives are natives.

ceipts are natives.

HIDES are steady; green salted, 8½c.; side brands, over 40 lbs., 8½c.; bulls and stags, 7½c.; uncured, lc. less. Glue, 4½c.

Packers' purchases this week:

2 110110	-	_		E						_			Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour					0				0				3,299	16,174	5,489
Cudahy			٠		0		۰						3,833	12,575	2,108
Fowler													1,406		1,218
Morris														9,661	3,306
Ruddy			0		0			0	0	0	0		737		
Schwarz	28	c	h	i	ld	l				0	0		6,107	5,155	2,923
Swift										01		 	3,160	11,433	6,281

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 31.

There is a livelier tone to the beef cattle There is a livelier tone to the beef cattle trade, as packers are awaking to the fact that there is a shortage of good, ripe heavy-weight steers, and they are paying a premium for big weighty steers of finish. Best fat heavy beeves are quotable at \$5.50@5.75, and fancy kinds are bringing still more money and there is also a marked demand for good him. kind, selling around \$5@5.50, while the fair

LOCKERS



Write for Catalogue MERRITT @ CO.

Ridge Ave., PHILA.

to good medium weights are selling at \$4.25 @4.90, with common to fair light killers at \$3.50@4.25. Prices of all kinds of steers have been ruling higher at other river marmay been ruling nigher at other river markets, and relatively higher than Chicago, and many more than are coming could be sold to advantage on this market. Fat corn-fed cows and heifers are somewhat higher than a week ago, but the advance is not shown in the range, the gain being mostly on the middle class of offerings, choice to fany, beifars. dle class of offerings; choice to fancy heifers are quotable at \$4.25@4.50, with fair to good fat kinds at \$3.50@4, while common to fair light weight and half-fat offerings are selling around \$2.50@3.25. Choice to fancy heavy cows are quotable at \$4@4.25, with the pretty good class selling at \$2.25@3.50, while common to fair kinds are bringing \$2.25@3. Bulls, stags and veals are quotably the same as last week, the demand being strong.

The hog market has had a lower tendency until to-day, when the market shower tendency until to-day, when the market showed a 5@ 10c. advance, and closed with part of the advance lost. Prices ranged from \$4.60@4.85, with the bulk selling at \$4.65@4.80. Receipts

with the bulk selling at \$4.65@4.80. Receipts have been fairly liberal, but not up to the requirements of the packers, and the competition has been the means of holding prices practically 10@15c. higher than Chicago, which practically makes South St. Joseph the highest hog market west of Buffalo.

There have been fairly liberal receipts of sheep and lambs, and while sheep have advanced 10@15c., lambs have advanced 30@40c. per cwt. over prices prevailing last week. Colorado lambs to-day sold up to \$7.45, and choice yearlings are quotable at \$6.50, wethers at \$5.50, and ewes at \$5.15.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.) South Omaha, Neb., January 31

Receipts for this month compared with a year ago are as follows:

Cattle. Hogs.
70,042 205,625
76,061 184,588 Sheep. 123,440 155,501

1904 ... 76,001 184,588 155,501 Stormy weather has interfered with receipts for several days, and the stock is coming in very irregularly. Fat eattle have been in very fair demand right along, and the market has held firm on the desirable grades. The same holds true of cow stuff. Both local packers and Eastern buyers are after the stock that has the fat and the quality, but there is a growing antipathy for the ity, but there is a growing antipathy for the short fed and warmed up stuff that constitutes a very large proportion of the supplies.

In a general way, however, there has been no very radical change in prices for some time past. Good 1,250 to 1,500 pound beeves sell at \$4.75@5.40, with the fair 1,050 to sell at \$4.75@5.40, with the Tair 1,050 to 1,400-pound grades at \$4.25@4.65, and poor to fair warmed up and short fed steers around \$3.40@4.15, and from that down. Choice fat heifers will sell up to \$4.25 and common canners down to \$1.50, but the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock sells around \$2.75@3.40. Business in stockers and feeders has not been very brisk for several days on account of the snow and rough weather. Prices have shaded lower on all but the good heavy grades. Choice stock still brings \$4, Prices have shaded lower on all but the good heavy grades. Choice stock still brings \$4, and poor light weight stockers can be bought as low as \$2.25, but most of the fair to pretty good stock cattle are selling around \$3@3.50.

On account of the very moderate supplies of hogs this week the market has ruled active and stronger, and a good share of last week's decline has been regained. Conditions surrounding the trade have changed very little lately, and the demand from all sources continues of good proportions. The heavy and butcher grades still command top figures, and light weights, unless choice, are discriminated against, although the range of prices is rather narrow, and quality counts for more than weight. To-day there were over 6,000 hogs here, and prices were strong, tops bringing \$4.75 and the bulk selling at \$4.60@4.65, as against \$4.65@4.70 a week

Sheep supplies have been very light for some time, and the market has regained practically all the ground lost last week. Packers are taking the fat stock as fast as it comes at prices about as high as any time this year, and there is apparently no limit to the demand. Business in feeder sheep and lambs has naturally been rather light, as of-ferings have been limited, and the demand ferings have been limited, and the demand not very vigorous. Everything offered in this line has met with a ready sale, how-ever, and prices are firmly held. Choice fat lambs are quoted up to \$7.50, with year-lings up to \$6.35; wethers up to \$5.65 and ewes up to \$5.25. Most of the weak under-tone that pervaded the market last week has disappeared and there is apparently as much confidence in the future of the market as confidence in the future of the market as there has been any time this season.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show se number of livestock slaughtered at the following enters for the week ending January 28:

CATTLE.

Chicago	63
Omaha 11,1	83
Kansas City 21,3	
St. Joseph 9.4	
	188
Rioux City 3,2	
	45
Louisville	
New York and Jersey City 7.2	
Fort Worth 9.1	
Detroit	
Buffalo	
A	100
Hogs.	
Chicago165,6	32
Omaha 54 6	

Chicago
Omaha
Kansas City
St. Joseph
Cudahy
Stoux City
Ottumwa
Cleveland
Cedar Rapids
Wichita
Bloomington
Indianapolia
Louisville
New York and Jersey City
Fort Worth
Detroit
Buffalo
armer.
SHEEP.

										11																
Cl-lengo .																										59.98
Omaha																	 					Ī			Ĺ	18.76
Kansas Ci	y																				_		Ī			24,90
St. Joseph																									•	24.10
Cudaby												Ì	ĺ	Ì						Ĭ		Ĭ			Ī	25
Sloux City																									î	2
Wichita .													Ì							ľ	_					2
New York	ab	d	3	e	m	6	V	e	1	1.4								1		Ĩ.	Ť	ů	•			16 33
Fort Wort	b .							-		10											۰	0	0	۰		1 64
Detroit							Ċ	Ĭ						Ċ	•		0 1				0	۰		۰		9.16
Buffalo													0		•	0				0	0	0	0	0	۰	54.40

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS T	O JA	NUAR	Y 30, 1	905.
Beeves. (lows.	Calves.		Hogs.
Jersey City 1,936	-	709	11,368	10,969
Sixtieth street 1,565	53	1,867	5,049	_
Fortleth street	-	_	-	22,491
Lehigh Valley 5,240	-	-	_	-
Weehawken 1,410	ound.	-	1,902	-
Scattering	58	62	21	2,500
Totals10,151	111	2,698	18,340	35,960
Totals last week12,009	100	2,417	23,803	41,349

Totals last week12,009 100 2	2,698	18,340 23,803	
WEEKLY EXPOR	TS.		
	Live		Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa.	Carre	. amery	
Bovie	495	_	_
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Menominee	360	_	1.200
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa.	000		4,200
Idaho	252	_	-
British Empire	400	_	-
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss.			4 000
St. Louis	ADE	1.000	1,200
J. Shamberg & Son., Ss. Bovic J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Menomi-	495	1,902	_
nee	360	-	-
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Idaho J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. British	152	_	_
Empire	400	_	_
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Cearense.	20		-
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Bovic	-	-	2,300
Morris Beef Co., Ss. St. Louis	-	-	1,000
Armour & Co., Ss. Bovic	-	-	1,200
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Louis Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Cam-	-	_	1,500
pania	contra	0000	1,400
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Uller	101000	50	-
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian	72	50	
Total exports	3,006	2,002	9,800
Total exports last week	2,625	2,132	11,616
Boston exports this week	1.652	-	5,200
Baltimore exports this week	1,159	1,150	_
Philadelphia exports this week	250	_	1,000
Portland exports this week	2,258	1.598	-
Newport News exports this week.	1,562	-	-
St. John exports this week	1.917	794	
To London	4,944		10,100
To Liverpool	4,504	4,650	5,900
To Glasgow	1,407	150	
To Bristol	250	299	-
To Antwerp	120	-	-
To Manchester	387	345	
To Hull	100	_	-
To Para, Brazil	20	100	_
To Bermuda and West Indies	72	100	
Total to all ports	11,804	5,544 6,751	16,000 20,716
roture to un borte ser			

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JAN.	28.	
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago 300	38,000	2,000
Kansas City 200	5,000	
Omaha 1,000	11,000	****
MONDAY, JAN. 3	0.	
Chicago21.000	55,000	20,000
Kansas City 7,000	7,000	4,000
Omaha 5,380	4,500	5,200
TUESDAY, JAN. 3	1.	
Chicago 5,500	24,000	15,000
Kansas City 9,000	17,000	10,000
Omaha 3,600	6,000	5,000
WEDNESDAY, FEB.	1.	
Chicago21,000	30,000	18,000
Kansas City 8,000	12,000	10,000
Omaha 3,600	6,500	4,000
THURSDAY, Feb. :	2.	
Chicago11,000	38,000	15,000
Kansas City 5,000	9,000	1,000
Omaha 3,000	4,000	6,000
FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 19	105.	
Chicago 3,500	24,000	6,000
Kansas City 2,000	5,000	2,000
Omaha 1,800	4,500	800

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The supply of very fine oleo in this country remains very light and the stocks of same in Europe are practically nothing, all of which is caused by the small supply of good cattle, and this situation is likely to last until May or June. In view of the foregoing, price of extra oleo oil remains very high and the avail-able supply is likely to remain light, but there is plenty of the lower grades in the market, for which the demand at present is extremely slack

Neutral lard presents very little fluctuations and price of same continues considerably below that of oleo oil, which will make a large increase in the consumption of neutral lard in Europe.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$6.90@7.10; city steam, \$6.50; refined, Continent, tcs., \$7.30; do., South America, tcs., \$7.75; do., kegs, \$8.75; compound, \$4.621/2@4.871/2.

HOG MARKETS, FEB. 3.

CHICAGO.-Receipts, 24,000; steady; \$4.45

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 5,000; steady; \$4.70@4.95.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 4,500; about steady; \$4.55@4.80.

ST. LOUIS .- Steady; \$4@4.95.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 8,000; steady;

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 30 cars; active; medium and mixed, \$5. EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 3,400; strong;

-0 LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.-(By cable)-Beef, extra India mess, 66s. 3d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 61s. 3d.; shoulders, 31s.; hams, s. c., 40s. 6d.; bacon, c. c., 36s.; long clear, light, 37s.; do., heavy, 36s. 6d.; short ribs, 36s.; backs, 35s.; bellies, 41s.; turpentine, 38s.; rosin, common, 7s. 6d.; prime Western lard, tes., 35s. 3d.; do., 28-lb. pails, 34s. 6d.; cheese, white, 52s. 6d. Cheese, colored, 51s. 6d.; American steam lard (Hamburg 50 kilos), 34 marks; tallow, 23s.; tallow Australian (London), 25s. 3d.; cottonseed oil (Hull), 14s. 3d.; linseed oil, 14s. 6d.; Calcutta linseed (London), spot, 33s.; petroleum, refined (London), 53d. refined (London), 5%d.

-0 FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The undertone of the hog products markets continues to be a very slack one, and the early market to-day was easier. A statement of the world's visible supply of lard makes it 306,279 tes. (168,500 tes. in Europe and affoat), against 248,814 tcs. Jan. 1, and 188,961 tcs. Feb. 1, 1904. The increase in the visible in January of this year was 57,465 tes., and that in January, 1904, only 21,491 tcs.

Cottonseed Oil.

The crude oil market is easing up in sympathy with the later weakness in refined, and because the refiners decline to buy above certain easy prices, with bidding now scarce over 16c. for it, in tanks at the Southeast mills. The New York market opened for the oil depressed and lower for the late deliveries, more particularly May, July and September, with some little pressure to sell tember, with some little pressure to sell May and July and a slow response of buyers. Sales, 2,150 bbls. prime yellow, July, at 25c. The increase in the world's visible supply of pure lard in January was 57,465 tes., making a total supply of 306,279 tes., against 188,961 tes. Feb. 1, 1904. There is certainly a promise of an abundance of all fats. Prices in New York: February at 24@24½c.; March, 24½@24½c.; April, 24½@24¾c.; March, 24½@24¾c.; July, 25@25¼c.; September, 25½@25¾c. ber, 251/2@25%c.

Tallow

Market not varied from the features in our review. City, hhds., 4%c. bid, and 4½c. asked. Weekly contract deliveries of city, hhds., were made at 4%c.

Oleo Stearine Market in New York steady at 6%c.; last sales at 6%c.



RETAIL SECTION



BUTCHERS AND THE COLD WAVE.

Retailers look upon cold waves with varied feelings. Blizzard weather is generally regarded as a cause of business stagnation, particularly if railroad traffic is so affected that wholesale meat shipments are blocked and distribution to the retail shops is delayed. However, a cold wave is not regarded as an unmixed disaster, for it stimulates appetites and increases the demands for meats, which are the best blood warmers.

"I have noticed for many years," said a butcher to a visitor during the last week's cold spell, "that people buy more meat during extremely cold weather. If you had come in here this morning you would have thought our business at a standstill, we apparently had so few customers. The fact is we were very busy. Our ordinary telephone trade was nearly quadrupled and the orders were larger in many cases than when the customers come in person to the market."

CITY TO CUT BUTCHERS' PRICES.

It is said that the municipal government of Vienna is preparing to go into the wholesale and retail meat business, for the purpose of underselling local retailers and providing cheap meat for the people of the Austrian capital. It will now be in order for some yellow journal, which the masses and most of the shop butchers fondly believe is their best friend, to start a subscription for a similar municipal plant to put the shop butchers out of business in New York and other big cities.

The report from Vienna is that the municipality is to become a partner in a joint stock undertaking with a capital of over \$5,000,000, to provide meat for the metropolis. Live cattle will be brought by the company to Vienna, slaughtered on the company's premises, and retailed in the markets at 5 per cent. under the prices of the Vienna butchers.

A HANDSOME KANSAS MARKET.

The Christmas display of meats in W. H. Kelchner's meat market at Wichita, Kan., is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is one of the largest and finest meat markets of that state. Mr. Kelchner is seen standing on the left in the rear, with his hat on. The others are his cutters and shop men. The meat rack seen running along the left wall is one of the largest ever made by the Brecht Butcher Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo. It is made entirely of steel, quadruple plated, having four rails, and each rail is 40 feet long. For durability and beauty there is nothing better made. One can see at a glance what weight a rack of this kind can hold. The Brecht Butchers' Supply Company, also manufactures nickel-plated ceiling racks that do away with the supports and are found very convenient where space is limited.

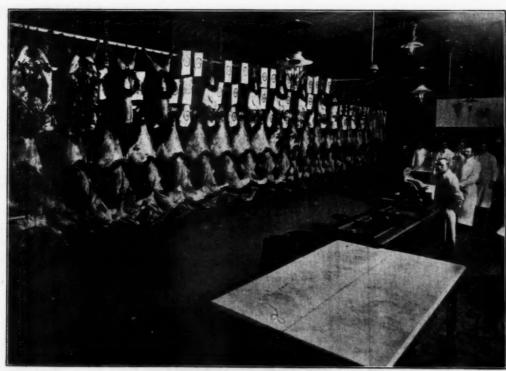
In the extreme rear of this picture will be seen the huge refrigerator extending from one side of the room to the other. It is Brecht's Columbian style, 10' x 8' x 12' x 6'. Parties contemplating equipping their meat markets with Brecht's celebrated nickel-plated steel meat racks and fancy fixtures may write them at their New York branch, No. 152 Pearl street, or their Denver branch, No. 1538 Wynkoop street, or their main office and factory, 12th and Cass avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

SUPPER TIME BY THE SCALES.

"I happened to be in a Harlem butcher shop the other afternoon," said Mr. Edward Morgan, the Assistant Postmaster of New York, "when in came a woman of ample proportions and unmistakable Hibernian extraction. The scales were the old-fashioned kind, with a round brass dial, on which a pointer swung around to indicate the pounds.

"After she had waited some time for her meat order her eye happened to light on that dial, and she jumped like a deer as she almost shouted:

"'For the love o' Hiven, give me that mate quick. It's six o'clock.'"



W. H. KELCHNER'S MEAT MARKET AT WICHITA, KAN,

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Brunson & Jefferson have opened an up-to-

date market at Macon, Ga.

J. D. Miller, of Denver, Colo., is doubling the size of his market.

H. T. Combs has bought the interest of

Henry A. Thomas in the firm of Thomas & Combs and will conduct the business alone.

Charles Kollie is building a new market building at Glenville, O. J. E. Mott has sold his business at New-

burgh, N. Y., to Richborn & Meyers.

The firm of Baxter & Maynard, of Ashtabula, O., having dissolved, Frederick Baxter will run the business alone hereafter.

Minter's market at Galveston, Tex., was burned out recently.

John Horn will open a butcher shop in York, Pa., next month.

York, Pa., next month.

Wheat Bros., of Aurora, Mo., have succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Wheat & McNatt.

Taylor & Yount have succeeded to the shop of C. H. Yount at Bigelow, Mo.

Owing to the dissolution of the meat firm of Shipp & Carrington, of Gilmer, Tex., Mr.

Carrington will continue the business alone.

Carrington will continue the business alone.

Hull & Meyers have purchased the market of Carroll & Larkin at Colifax, Wash.

Frank Funk has sold his shop to Watson &

Williams, of Spokane, Wash. W. J. Heath has purchased the market of

C. E. Watson at Reardan, Wash.

The Walla Walla Meat and Cold Storage

Company has purchased the business at Pasco, Wash., of H. C. Koester. The L. C. Brown Company has opened a

new market at Spokane, Wash.
J. G. Lamphere is opening a market in
Janesville, Ida.

Fred Negle, of Genessee, Ida., has sold his market to C. C. Stuber. The Blackfoot Butchering Company, of

Blackfoot, Ida., has sold its business to the Hopkins Meat Company.

Geo. Buck, of Los Angeles, Cal., has sold his market to Lee & Bigbee.

W. H. Spain has purchased the meat and grocery business of Bays Bros. at La Rus-

L. Lydiatt, of Elwood, Neb., has sold his meat market to Lydiatt & Way.

M. J. Cunningham has purchased the shop of C. W. Hooten at Wood River, Neb. Wm. Merriman, of Denver, Colo., has sold his business to G. A. Collett & Co.

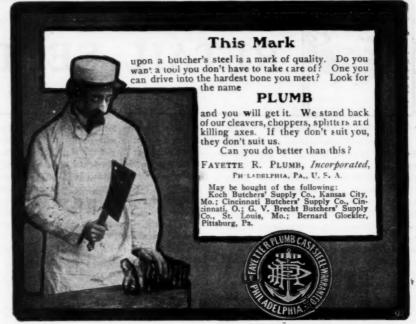
Robbins & Gray, of Eureka, Kan., have purchased the store of Wilson & Wiesbrod.

E. E. Bell & Co. have been succeeded in the meat business at Humboldt, Kan., by M. J. Beal.

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W. S. Woodside has sold his business at

niversity Place, Neb., to W. F. Kendall. Guthrie Bros. have purchased the market

of L. Bishop & Son at Blue Rapids, Kan.
L. Meader, of St. Joseph, Mo., has sold his
market to F. N. Schaub.
J. B. Smith has purchased the shop of S.

Smith at Bristow, Neb.

Chas. Malek has been succeeded in the busi-ess at Friend, Neb., by Malek Bros. R. N. Blackburn, of Ritche, Mo., has bought

business of Blackburn Bros.

Elmer McKnown, of Bluff City, Kan., is removing his market to Pratt, Kan.
Roberts & Ballard, of Colony, Kan., have sold their shop to Burnett Bros.

Beach & Volle have bought the market at Summerfield, Kan., of Gallagher & Beach,

J. J. Abendschan, of Colorado City, Colo., has sold his business to Knapp & Smith.

The butcher shop of John Spratt at Hillsboro, In., has been destroyed by fire.

Reily & Keating have opened a market ac St. Marys, Kan.

T. T. Davis has purchased the market of

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Shenk & Sons at Yates Center, Kan.

C. P. Lowe has bought the business at Chapman, Kan., of Lowe & Pettit.

S. Reel has opened a market in North Bend, Neb.

John McCracken has engaged in the meat business at Kennard, Neb.

C. L. Maddox has opened a shop at Preston, Neb.

M. Rasmussen has sold his market at Colon,
Neb., to G. H. Blair.
D. N. Sharp has purchased the meat market at Galesburg, Kan., of Shaw & Garrison.
R. Guild has sold his shop at Hanover,

Kan., to Frank Richards. W. F. Cook has bought the shop of W. L.

Kinsley at Leona, Kan. Fred Newberger has engaged in the meat business in Palestine, Tex.

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